

Community Data Profile for Wood Farm

Contents

1	Summary of Findings.....	5
2	Introduction.....	8
3	Census 2021 Profile for the Wood Farm Community Insight area.....	12
4	Population and housing	15
4.1	Population and population growth	15
4.2	Population by age.....	16
4.3	Ethnicity.....	17
4.4	Housing	19
5	Health and wellbeing	20
5.1	Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for the Wood Farm Community Insight area.....	20
5.2	Life expectancy	22
5.3	Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm	23
5.4	Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions	24
5.5	Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	25
5.6	Deaths from all causes	26
5.7	Obesity	27
5.8	Adults in drugs and alcohol treatment	29
6	Employment	30
6.1	Economic activity.....	30
6.2	Occupation	32
6.3	Employment Sector	34
6.4	Unemployment	34
7	Poverty and deprivation	36
7.1	Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).....	36
7.2	Household Deprivation	37
7.3	Children in poverty	39
7.4	Free school meals	40

7.5	Fuel Poverty	41
7.6	Pension Credit.....	42
8	Crime and community safety	43
9	Living environment	44
9.1	Access to green space	44
9.2	Access to services.....	45
Annex 1: Background to the boundaries chosen for the Wood Farm Community Insight Profile Area.....		47
Annex 2: Further Information on the Standard Occupational Classification (2020) Groups.....		48

Table of Figures

Figure 1 Indicators of low income	7
Figure 2 Map showing the Wood Farm Community Insight area	8
Figure 3 Map showing Churchill MSOA (Oxford 010)	9
Figure 4 Maps showing LSOAs within the Wood Farm Community Insight area	10
Figure 5 Census 2021 profile of the Wood Farm Community Insight area	13
Figure 6 Census 2021 profile of the Wood Farm Community Insight area continued.....	14
Figure 7 Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for the Wood Farm Community Insight area, Oxford, Oxfordshire and England by broad age group	15
Figure 8 Proportion of the population by broad age band, Wood Farm Community Insight area vs Oxford and Oxfordshire (2022).....	16
Figure 9 Proportion of resident population by ethnic group (2021)	17
Figure 10 Change in population count by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to 2021 for the Wood Farm Community Insight area.....	18
Figure 11 Percentage of households in the Wood Farm Community Insight area, Oxford and Oxfordshire by tenure	19
Figure 12 Table of local health and wellbeing indicators for the Churchill MSOA	20
Figure 13 Life expectancy at birth by sex (2016-2020)	22
Figure 14 Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR) 2016/17 – 20/21	23
Figure 15 Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SAR) 2016/17 – 20/21	24
Figure 16 Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR) 2016/17 – 20/21	25
Figure 17 Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR) 2016-2020.....	26
Figure 18 Prevalence of Year Reception children (aged 4-5 years) classified as overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2021/22 – 23/24*.....	27
Figure 19 Prevalence of Year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) classified as overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2021/22 – 23/24.....	28
Figure 20 Rate per 1,000 adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol	29
Figure 21 Proportion of people aged 16+ years by economic activity (Census 2021)	31
Figure 22 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021).....	33
Figure 23 Claimant count trend for the Wood Farm Community Insight area from January 2020 to October 2024	35
Figure 24 Proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions and households deprived in one, two, three or four dimensions	37
Figure 25 Map of Churchill MSOA showing the percentage of housing deprived in three dimensions	38
Figure 26 Percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (all pupils)	40
Figure 27 Proportion of households fuel poor in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (LSOAs), Oxford and Oxfordshire..	41
Figure 28 Percentage of population aged 65+ claiming pension credit (February 2024)	42
Figure 29 Overall rate of crime and rate of Vehicle crime per 1,000 population for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)	43
Figure 30 Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Wood Farm Community Insight area	44
Figure 31 Map showing estimated walk times to GPs and Health Centres in the surrounding areas of the Wood Farm Community Insight area.....	45
Figure 32 Map showing walking times to pharmacies serving the Wood Farm Community Insight area.....	46
Figure 33 Maps showing Wood Farm Community Insight area (left) and areas identified in the IMD 2019 (right)	47

List of Tables

<i>Table 1 Comparison of total resident population of the Wood Farm area by levels of geography</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Table 2 Percentage change by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to 2021 for the Wood Farm Community Insight area</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Table 3 MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in the Wood Farm Community Insight area</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Table 4 The number and rate of children in poverty (2022/23) for each age band</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Table 5 Table showing the general nature of qualifications, training and experience for occupations in major SOC Classification (2020) Groups</i>	<i>48</i>

Report compiled by Oxfordshire County Council's Public Health Intelligence Team

1 Summary of Findings

Population and housing

- According to the latest ONS population estimates (mid-2022) the Wood Farm Community Insight area had a resident population of 5,461. The area had a slightly younger population than the Oxfordshire average.
- Between the 2011 and 2021 Census surveys the total number of residents in the Wood Farm Community Insight area increased at a similar rate (8.4%) to the Oxford rate of increase (7%), but below the Oxfordshire rate of increase (11%).
- The change in Wood Farm's population by broad age between 2011 and 2021 shows that the number of younger people aged 0-19 years and working aged people has increased (by 14% and 11% respectively), while the number of older people has declined (by 9%).
- The area is more ethnically diverse than Oxfordshire as a whole. 44% of residents in the Wood Farm Community Insight area were from a non-white background compared with 13% for Oxfordshire.
- The proportion of social rented housing in the Wood Farm Community Insight area in 2021 (45% of households) was three times the average for Oxfordshire (15%), and above the average for Oxford (21%).

Health and wellbeing

- 9 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators for Churchill Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA), which includes the Wood Farm Community Insight area are ranked as worse than the England average:
 - Children under 16 years living in poverty (%)
 - Adults over 60 years living in poverty (%)
 - Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)
 - Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SAR)
 - Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)
 - Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)
 - Life expectancy at birth (males)
 - Deaths from all causes (SMR)
 - Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)
- No health and wellbeing indicators for the Wood Farm Community Insight area are ranked as better than the England average.
- The proportion of adults receiving structured treatment for drugs or alcohol in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (10.0 per 1,000) was higher (worse than) the Oxfordshire rate (5.6 per 1,000).
- The prevalence of children classified as overweight (including obesity) at aged 4-5 years in the Churchill MSA (19.5%) was similar to the England (21.9%) and Oxfordshire (19.4%) averages, however the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in children aged 10-11 years (39.1%) was significantly higher than the Oxfordshire average (32.1%).

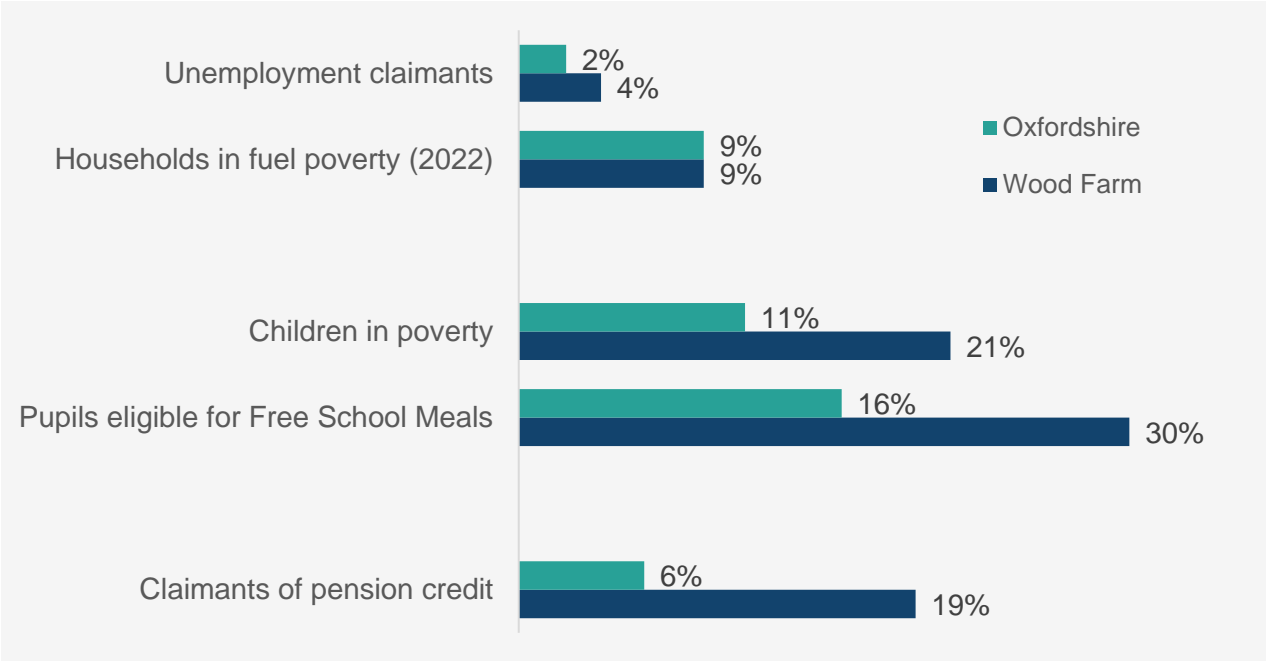
Employment

- According to the Census 2021, 30.3% of people in employment in the Wood Farm Community Insight area were in the (generally low paid) caring, leisure, process and elementary occupations. This was higher than the averages for Oxford (24.0%) and Oxfordshire (22.1%).
- The proportion of people who were looking after home or family and those who were long-term sick or disabled in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (6% and 5% respectively) were each higher than the averages for Oxford (4% and 3% respectively) and Oxfordshire (4% and 2% respectively).

Poverty and deprivation

- The Wood Farm Community Insight area has a higher proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions according to the 2021 Census (57.5%) than the Oxford (47.9%) and Oxfordshire (44%) averages.
- A higher proportion of working aged residents in the Wood Farm Community Insight area were claiming unemployment-related benefits (4.0%) compared to the averages for Oxford (2.7%) and Oxfordshire (2.3%).
- The Wood Farm Community Insight area has a similar proportion of households estimated to be in fuel poverty compared to the Oxfordshire average (both 9%).
- Rates of child poverty and pupils eligible for free school meals in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (21% and 29.7% respectively) were nearly double the averages for Oxfordshire (11% and 15.7% respectively).
- The rate of older people in poverty and claiming pension credit in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (19.3%) was over three times the average for Oxfordshire (6.1%).

Figure 1 Indicators of low income¹



Crime and community safety

- The overall rate of crime in Churchill MSOA (103.1 crimes per 1,000 residents) was above (worse than) the Oxfordshire rate (74.5 crimes per 1,000 residents).

Living environment

- There are no GPs located in the Wood Farm Community Insight area and it is at least a 20-minute walking time from the majority of the area to a GP practice. There is a pharmacy located in the Wood Farm Community Insight area and the majority of the area is within an estimated 12-minute walking time of the pharmacy site.
- Mapping by Natural England shows that the Wood Farm Community Insight area is surrounded by accessible natural green spaces including woodland, playing fields, public parks, and other sports facilities.

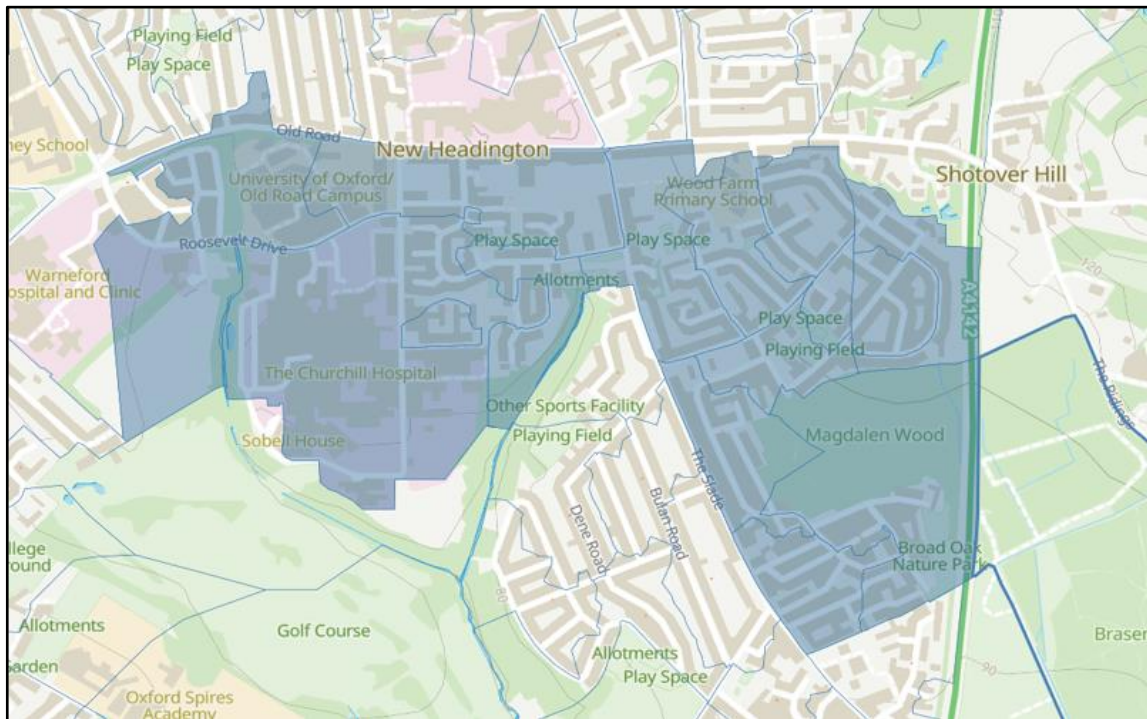
¹ Sources: DWP claimant count Oct 2024 from [nomisweb.co.uk](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk), Claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system; Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2022 Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, fuel poverty refers to households living in a property with fuel energy efficiency rating of band D or below as well as households which after paying their energy bill to heat their home the residual income is below the official poverty line; Child poverty from DWP statXplore, children aged 0-15, 2022/23; FSM from January 2024 pupil census, Oxfordshire County Council; Pension credit (February 2024) from DWP statXplore as of November 2024.

2 Introduction

This profile provides an overview of facts and figures for the Wood Farm Community Insight area of Oxford.

Wood Farm is situated in the East of Oxford City, between Headington and Cowley. The Wood Farm Community Insight area included in this profile is based on a geographical area built from Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) Oxford 010A, Oxford 010B, and Oxford 010C (see Figure 2). Going forward this area will be referred to in this profile as the 'Wood Farm Community Insight area' and further detail on the geographical boundaries can be found in [Annex 1](#). This area includes the Wood Farm and Town Furze areas but excludes Lye Valley.

Figure 2 Map showing the Wood Farm Community Insight area



Map from [ONS Custom Profiles](#)

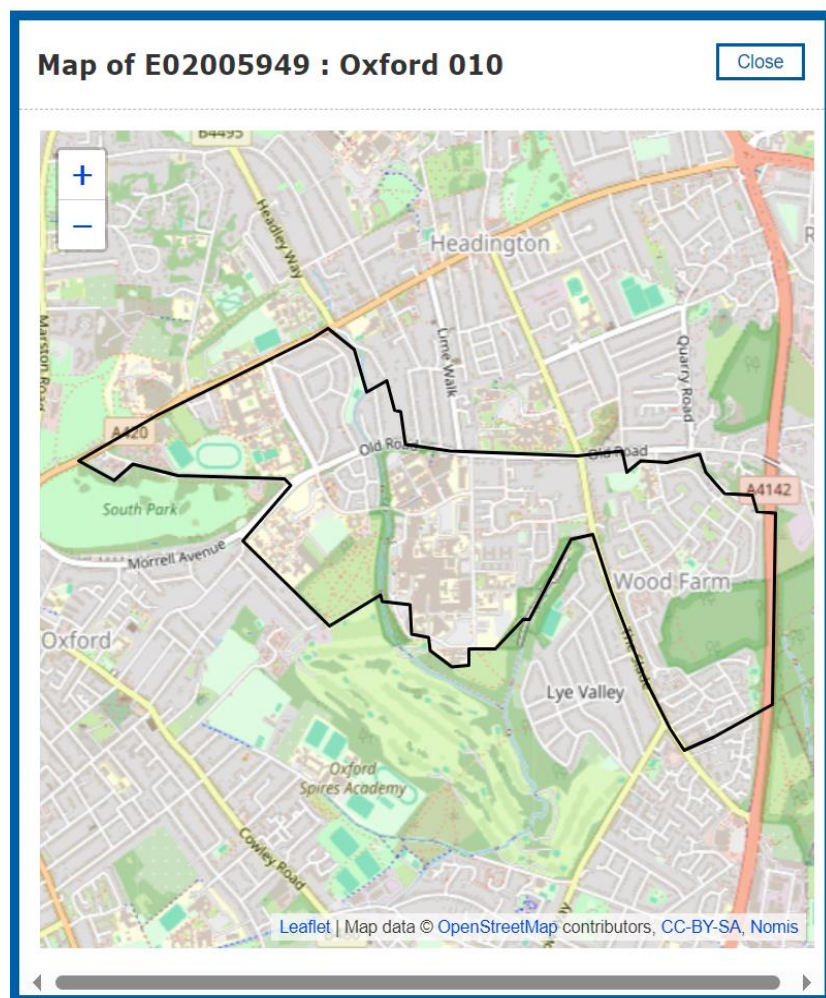
Data for the Wood Farm Community Insight area is included for:

- The Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) Oxford 010A (Town Furze), Oxford 010B and Oxford 010C.
- Where data is not available at an LSOA level, data is included for the Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) Churchill (Oxford 010), which was previously a ward and includes LSOAs Oxford 010A, Oxford 010B, Oxford 010C, and Oxford 010D. Data presented at these larger geographies should be interpreted with slight caution as they cover an area larger than the Wood Farm Community Insight area and this may skew the data, hiding inequalities and challenges.

Where relevant, data for the Wood Farm Community Insight area is compared with Oxford City, Oxfordshire County and the England averages.

MSOAs are made up of four or five LSOAs, they comprise between 2,000 and 6,000 households and have a resident population of between 5,000 and 15,000 persons.

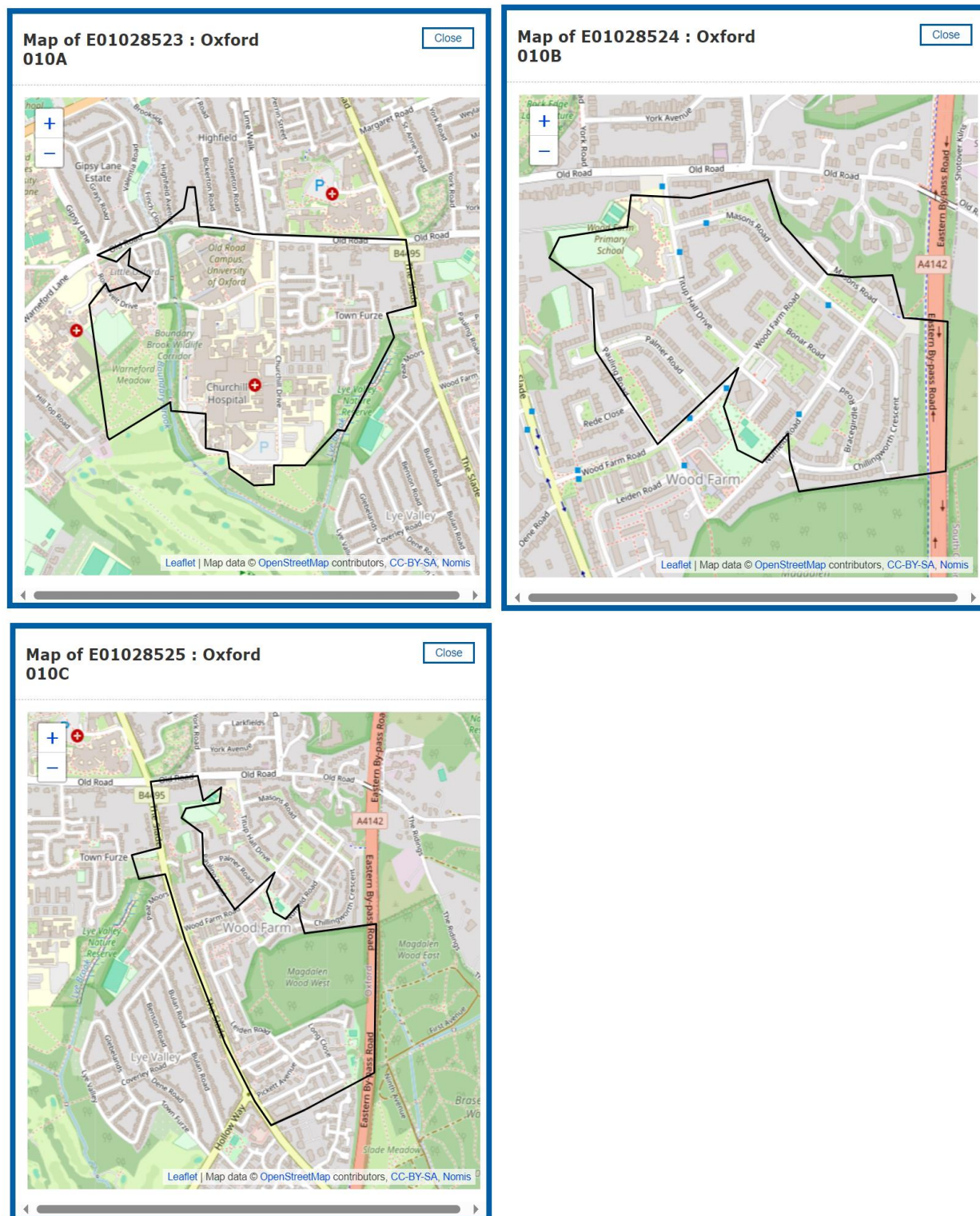
Figure 3 Map showing Churchill MSOA (Oxford 010)



Map from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

The following maps show the three LSOAs within the Wood Farm Community Insight area. An LSOA contains on average 650 households.

Figure 4 Maps showing LSOAs within the Wood Farm Community Insight area



Maps from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: February 2025
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For reference, the table below shows the total resident population of the different geographical areas covering the Wood Farm area.

Table 1 Comparison of total resident population of the Wood Farm area by levels of geography

Area	Source	Total count of residents
Wood Farm Community Insight Area (LSOAs Oxford 010A, Oxford 010B, and Oxford 010C)	ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate 2022	5,461
Churchill MSOA (Oxford 010)	ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate 2022	7,630

Source: ONS mid-year population estimate from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Note there is no GP located within the Wood Farm Community Insight area and residents are likely to be using a number of other practices in the surrounding local area, including Hedena Health GP, Manor Surgery, and Hollow Way Medical Centre. Therefore, it has not been possible to include published GP practice data in this profile.

3 Census 2021 Profile for the Wood Farm Community Insight area

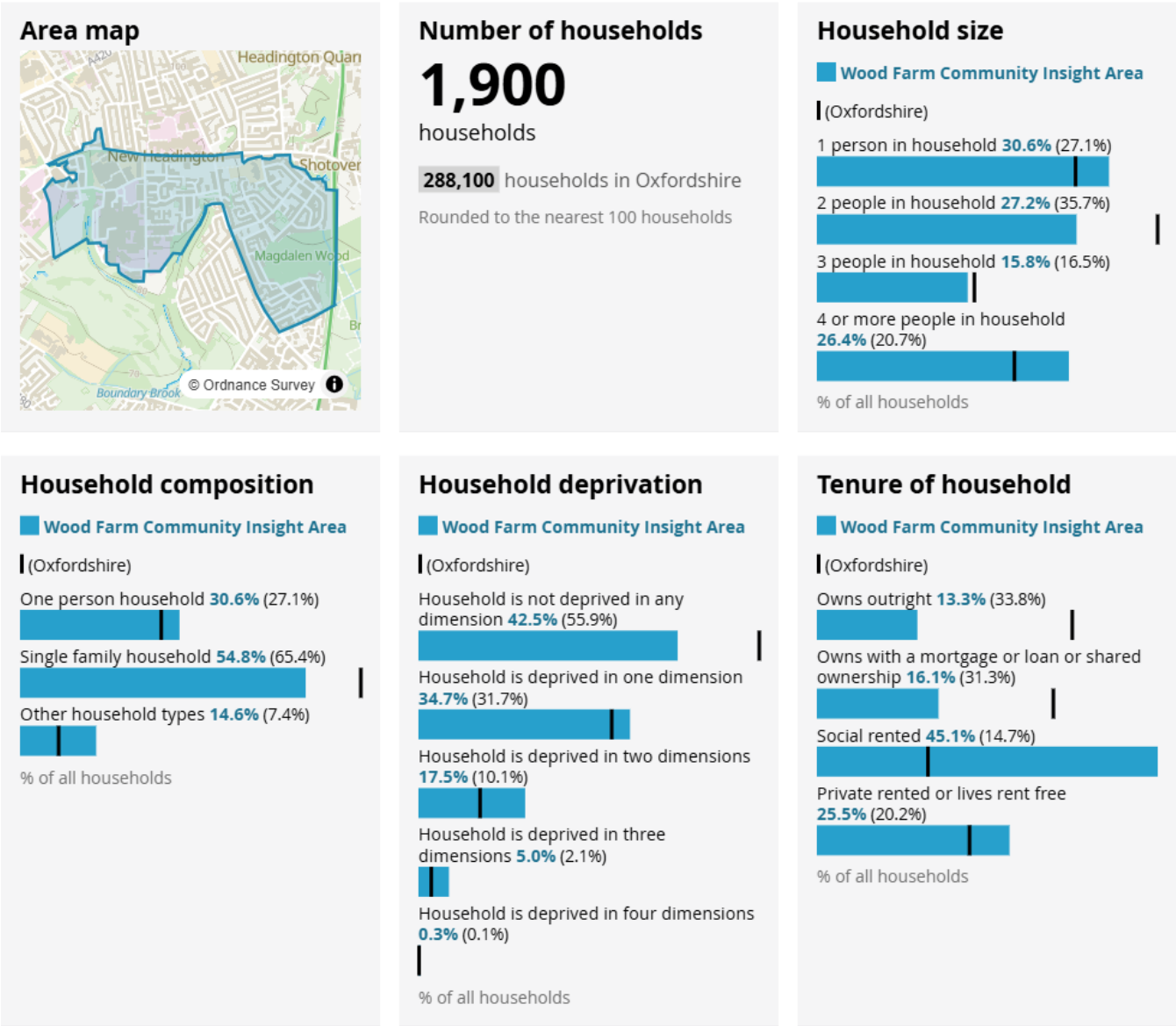
The following Census 2021 profile is for the Wood Farm Community Insight area.

It shows that the Wood Farm Community Insight area was above the Oxfordshire average on the proportion of:

- People living in social rented households (45% for the Wood Farm Community Insight area vs 15% for Oxfordshire);
- Adults aged 20 to 34 years (29% vs 21%);
- People from an Asian ethnic background (25% vs 6%), a Black ethnic background (8% vs 2%), a Mixed ethnic background (6% vs 3%) and other ethnic groups (5% vs 2%);
- People who are unemployed (4% vs 2%);
- People in routine occupations (12% vs 10%), semi-routine occupations (12% vs 10%) and who are long-term unemployed (9% vs 5%).

Figure 5 Census 2021 profile of the Wood Farm Community Insight area

Wood Farm Community Insight Area

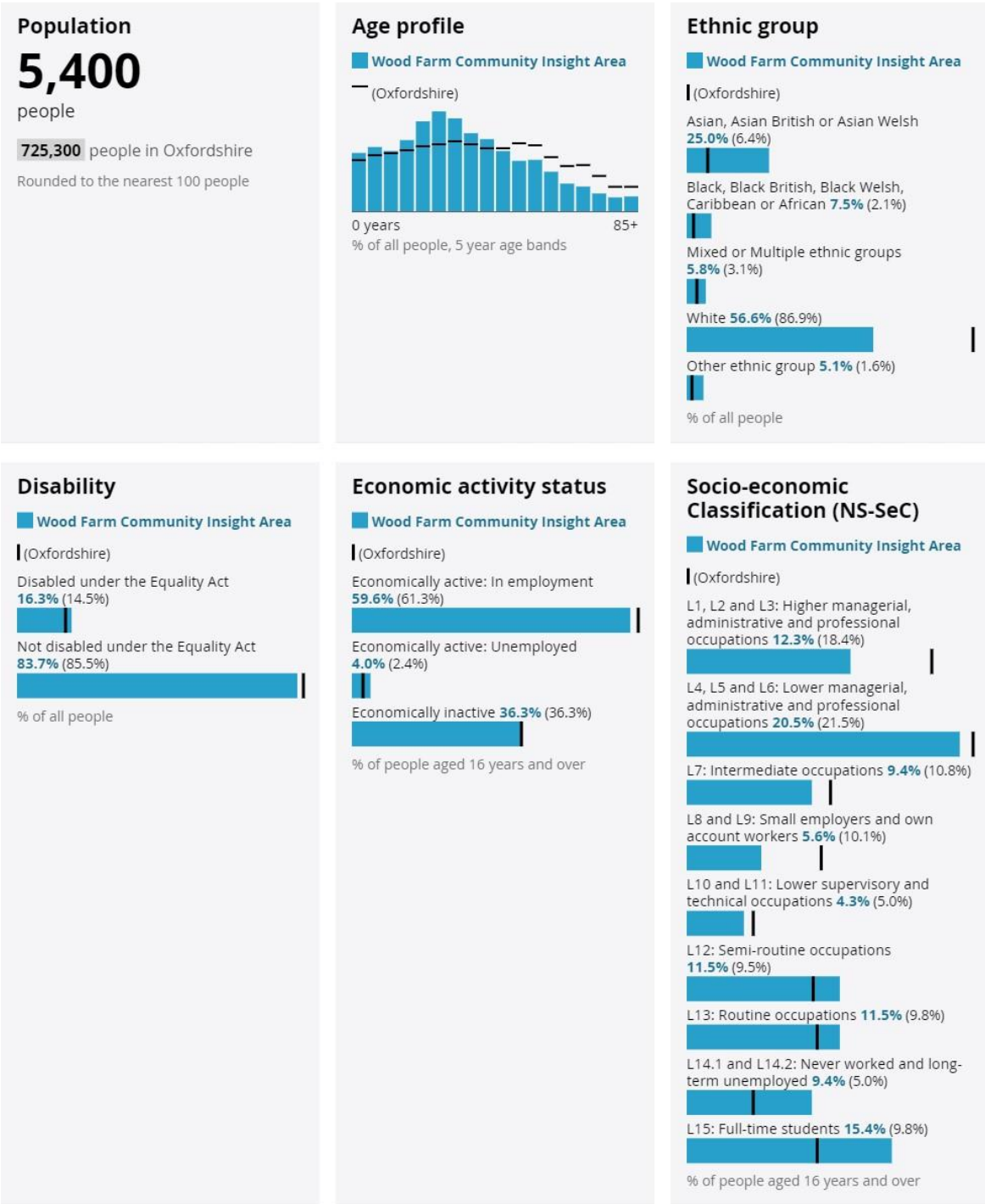


Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

From [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

Figure 6 Census 2021 profile of the Wood Farm Community Insight area continued

Wood Farm Community Insight Area



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

From [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#), please note in other parts of the data pack the most recent mid-year population estimates have been used.

4 Population and housing

4.1 Population and population growth

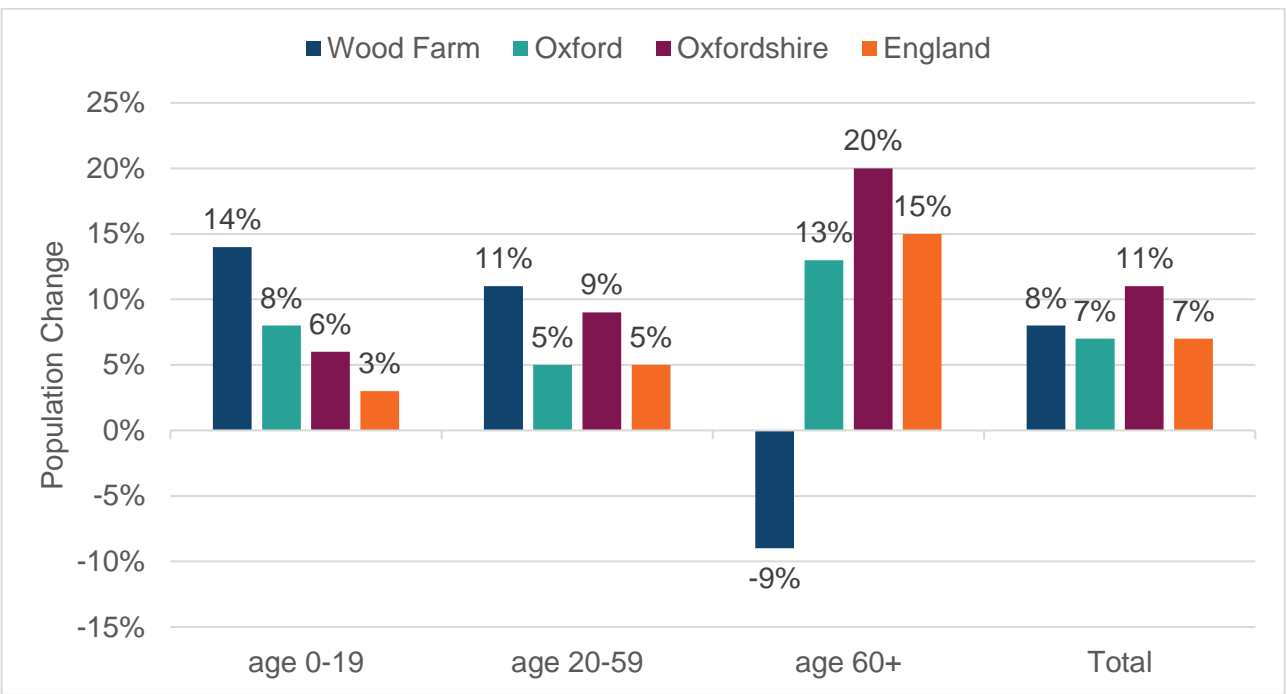
The latest ONS mid-year population estimate for mid-2022 shows that the population of the area had increased to 5,461, an increase of 77 from the previous year's ONS Census 2021 figures. According to the ONS Census 2021, the Wood Farm Community Insight area had a resident population of 5,384, which was above the population of 4,966 recorded in the 2011 Census, an increase of 418 (8.4%). This is similar to Oxford and England, which both recorded 7% increases in the resident population, but lower than the increase in resident population recorded in Oxfordshire (11%).

The Wood Farm Community Insight area population has become younger. The number of children and young people and working aged people has increased, while the number of older people has declined.

The change in the Wood Farm insight area population by broad age shows:

- A larger increase in the younger people (aged 0-19) and working aged people (aged 20-59) in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (14% and 11% respectively) than Oxford, Oxfordshire, and England.
- The decrease in the older population (60+) in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (-9%) is significantly different from the increases recorded by Oxford (13%), Oxfordshire (20%), and England (15%).

Figure 7 Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for the Wood Farm Community Insight area, Oxford, Oxfordshire and England by broad age group

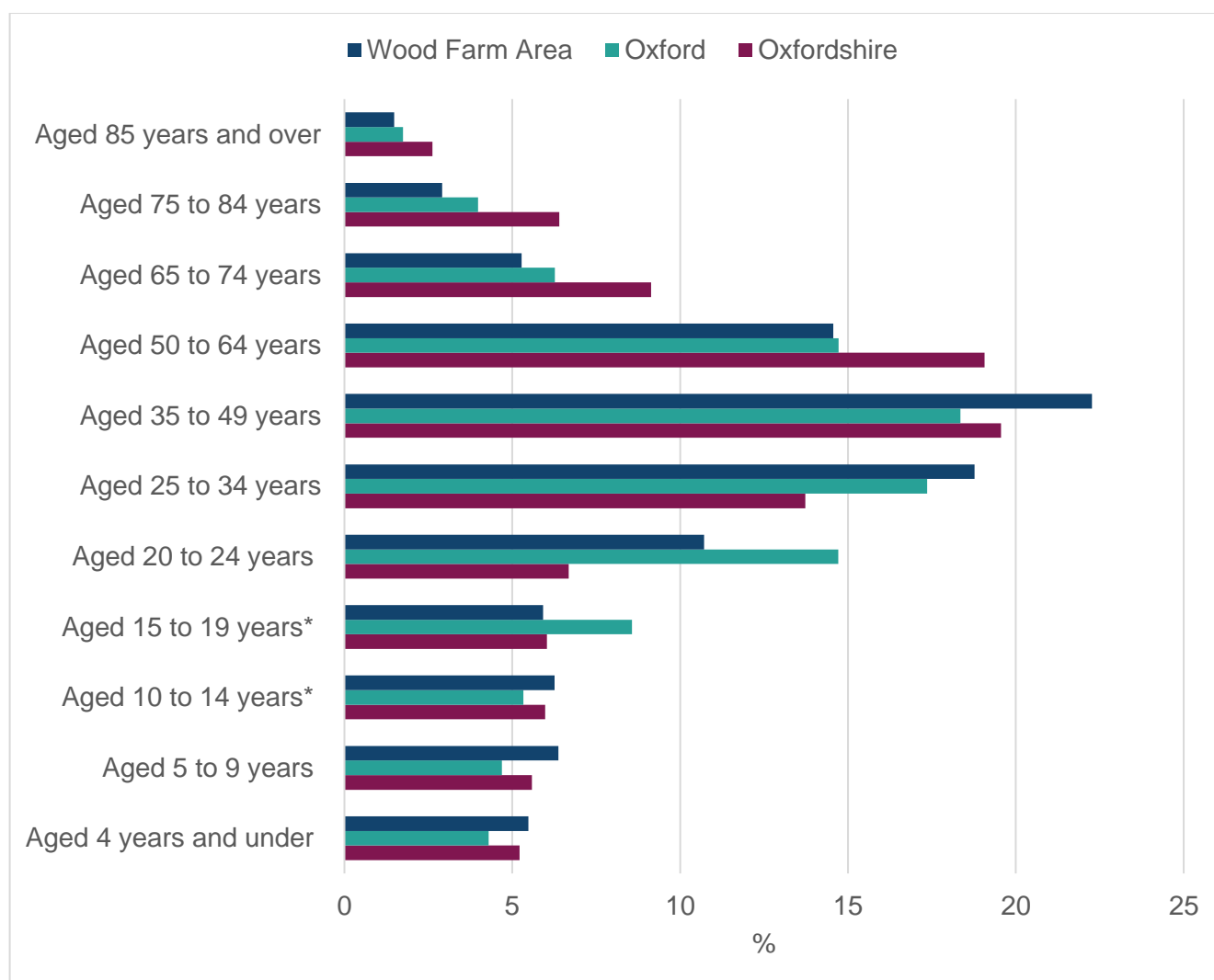


Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS102EW and Census 2021 TS007A from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

4.2 Population by age

As of mid-2022, the Wood Farm Community Insight area had a higher proportion of people aged 25-49 years compared with the Oxford and Oxfordshire averages. The proportion of people aged 65+ years* in the Wood Farm Community Insight area is lower than the Oxford and Oxfordshire averages.

Figure 8 Proportion of the population by broad age band, Wood Farm Community Insight area vs Oxford and Oxfordshire (2022)



Source: ONS mid-year population estimate from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

*Note that these age categories are slightly different to ones used for other profiles

4.3 Ethnicity

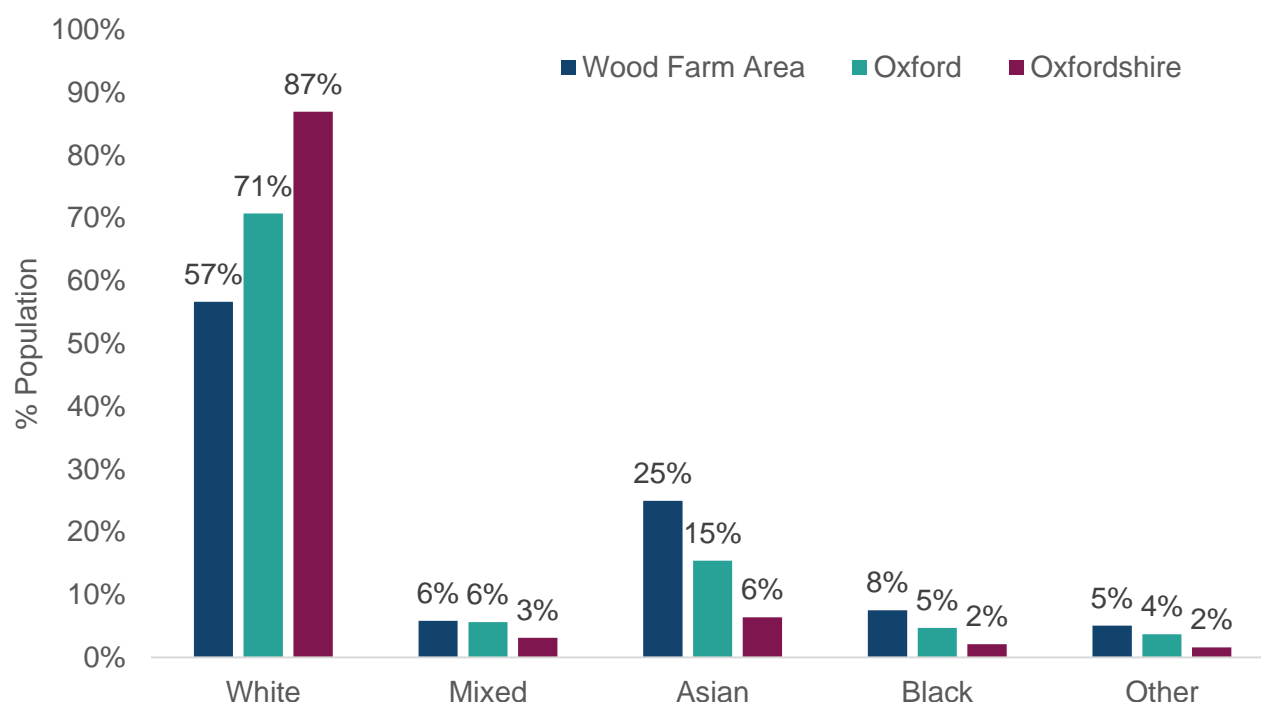
The most recent data on ethnicity is from the 2021 Census. At the time of the Census, 57% of residents in the Wood Farm Community Insight area identified as White, this was below the Oxford (71%) and Oxfordshire percentages (87%).

The percentage of residents in the Mixed ethnic group in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (6%) was higher than the Oxfordshire average (3%), but similar to Oxford (6%).

The percentage of residents in the Asian ethnic group in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (25%) was higher than the Oxford and Oxfordshire averages (15% and 6% respectively).

The percentage of residents in the Black ethnic group in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (8%) was also higher than the Oxford and Oxfordshire averages, (5% and 2% respectively). The percentages were higher in the LSOAs Oxford 010B and 010C (15% and 13% respectively).

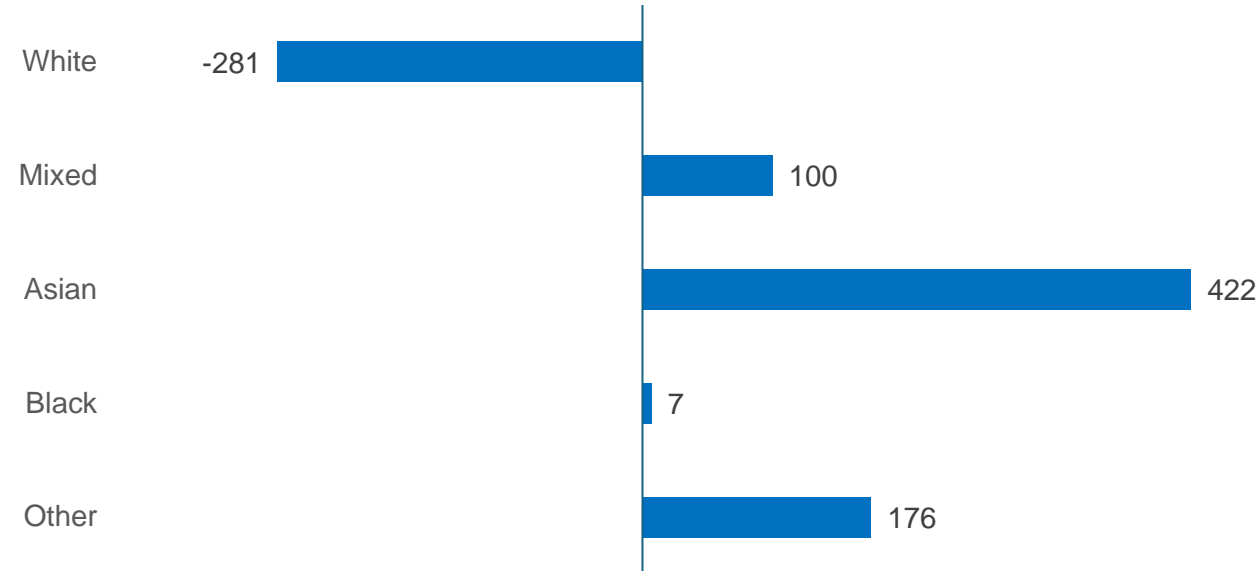
Figure 9 Proportion of resident population by ethnic group (2021)



Source: Census 2021 table TS021 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Between 2011 and 2021 there was an increase in the number of residents from Mixed, Asian, and Other ethnic background groups in the Wood Farm Community Insight area and a decrease in the number of residents from a White ethnic background.

Figure 10 Change in population count by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to 2021 for the Wood Farm Community Insight area



Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS201UK and 2021 table TS021 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Table 2 Percentage change by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to 2021 for the Wood Farm Community Insight area

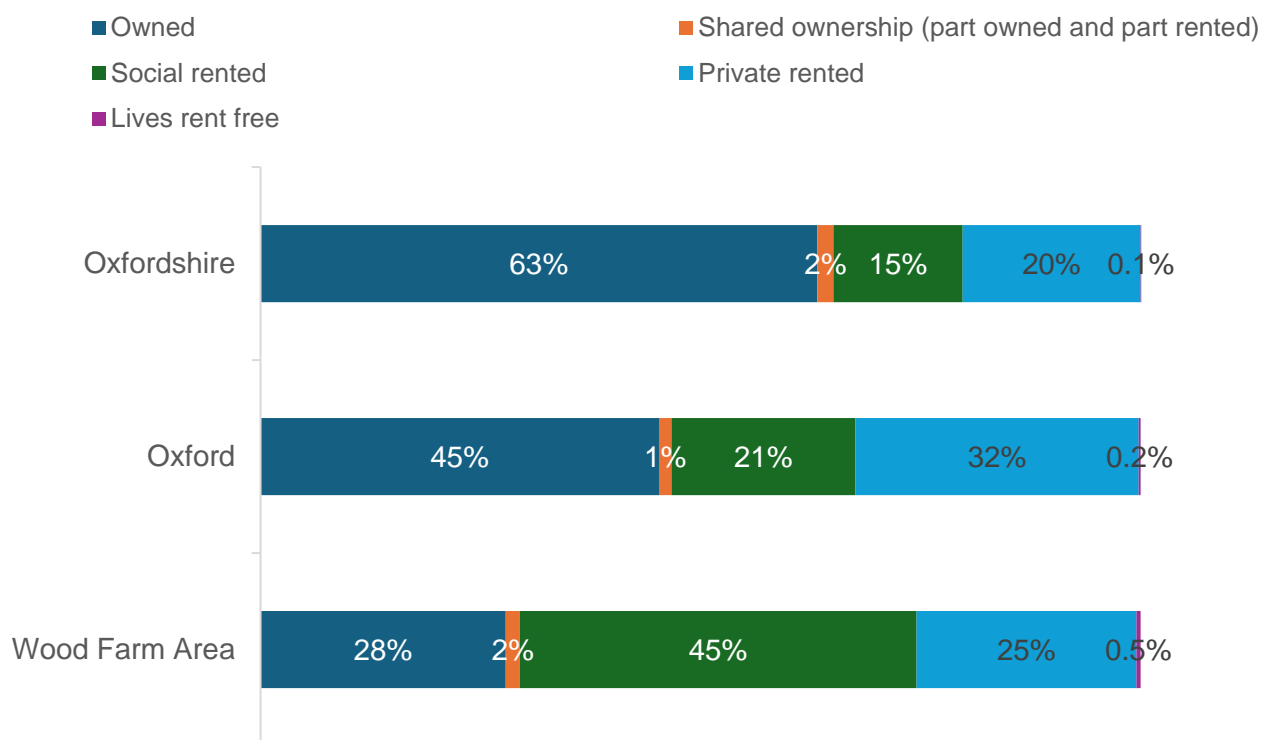
Ethnic Group	Percent Change in the Wood Farm Community Insight area, 2011 to 2021
White	-8.4%
Mixed	46.5%
Asian	45.7%
Black	1.8%
Other ethnic groups	181.4%

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS201UK and 2021 table TS021 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

4.4 Housing

According to the Census 2021, the proportion of households in social rented accommodation in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (45%) was well above the averages for Oxford and Oxfordshire (21% and 15% respectively).

Figure 11 Percentage of households in the Wood Farm Community Insight area, Oxford and Oxfordshire by tenure



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS054 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

5 Health and wellbeing

5.1 Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for the Wood Farm Community Insight area

The below table is showing indicators for Churchill MSOA (Oxford 010) which relate to health inequalities. Note that the indicators presented below are only available at a larger geography than the Wood Farm Community Insight Area and therefore should be interpreted with caution as this may skew the data, and could potentially hide inequalities and challenges. The values are compared to the England and Oxfordshire averages and are showing either similar to (yellow) or worse than (red) the England/Oxfordshire average.

Of the local health and wellbeing indicators, 9 out of 32 are ranked as worse than the England average. Compared with other areas of Oxfordshire, Churchill MSOA has a relatively poor health profile, with 19 out of 32 indicators ranked as worse than the Oxfordshire average.

No indicators were ranked as better for Churchill MSOA than the Oxfordshire or England averages.

Figure 12 Table of local health and wellbeing indicators for the Churchill MSOA

		Compared to:	
Indicator name	Value	England Average	Oxfordshire Average
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	20.8		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	23.5		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	19.2		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	14.0		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	12.3		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	4.5		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	122.7		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	119.0		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	8.1		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	26.8		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	89.2		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	106.6		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	139.1		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	130.8		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	124.8		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	176.4		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	107.0		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	72.9		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	110.6		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	116.1		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	76.7		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	81.1		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	122.5		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	98.9		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	131.9		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	123.8		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	107.2		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	129.4		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	104.4		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	103.9		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	98.8		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	135.9		

Source: ONS from [Workbook: Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

A selection of highlighted key health and wellbeing indicators  are broken down below:

In terms of emergency hospital admissions and deaths for all causes (all ages):

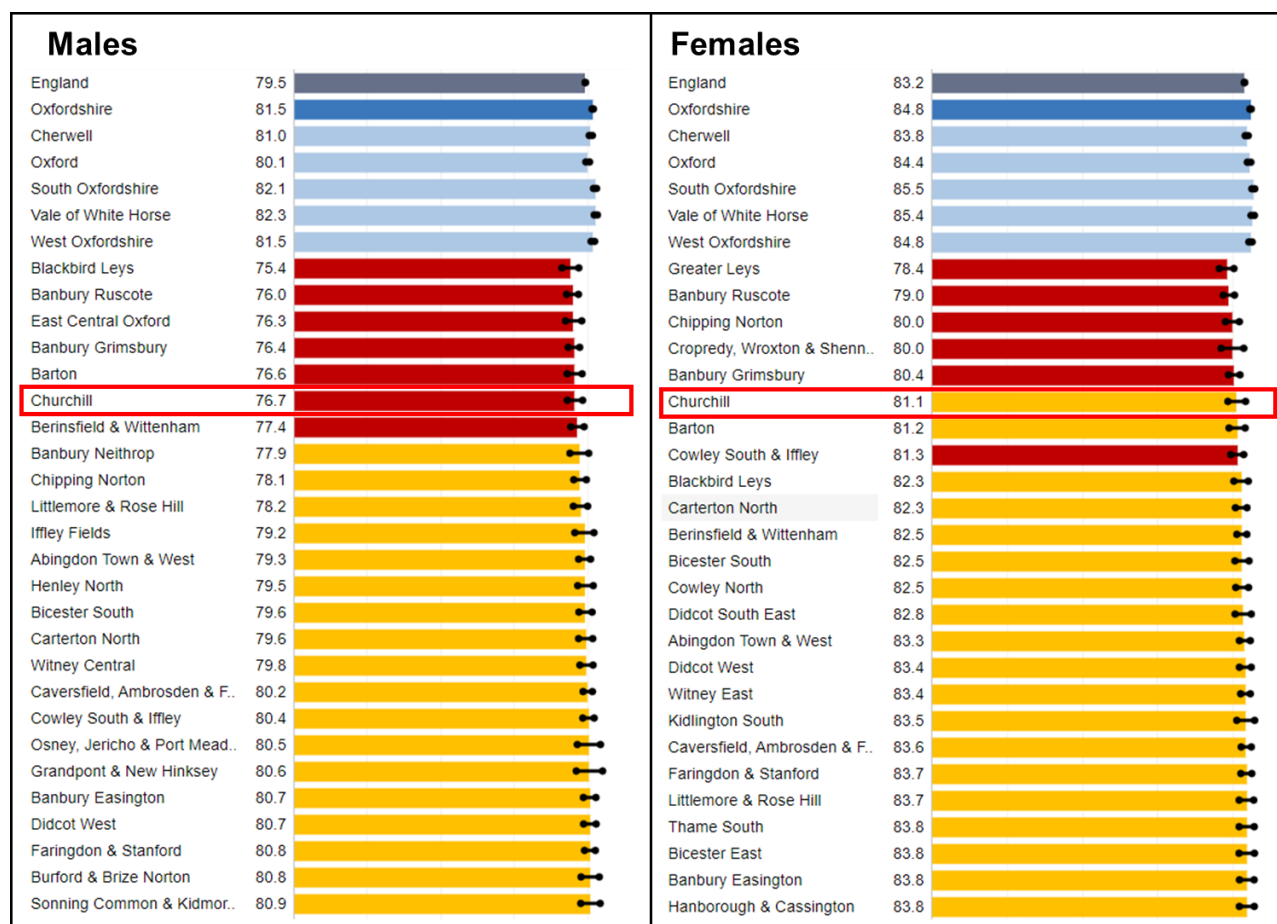
- Over the four years from 2016/17 to 2020/2021, the standardised admission ratio (SAR) for emergency hospital admissions in Churchill MSOA was 124.8. This is higher than the rates for Oxfordshire (93.1) and England (100.0).
- Over the four years from 2016 to 2020, the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for deaths from all causes in Churchill MSOA was 122.5. This is also higher than the rates for Oxfordshire (87.1) and England (100.0).

5.2 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (2016-2020) for Churchill MSOA (Oxford 010) was:

- 76.7 years for males. This rate is one of the lowest life expectancies for males in Oxfordshire and is below (worse than) the England average.
- 81.1 years for females. This was lower than the average across Oxfordshire but similar to the England average.

Figure 13 Life expectancy at birth by sex (2016-2020)



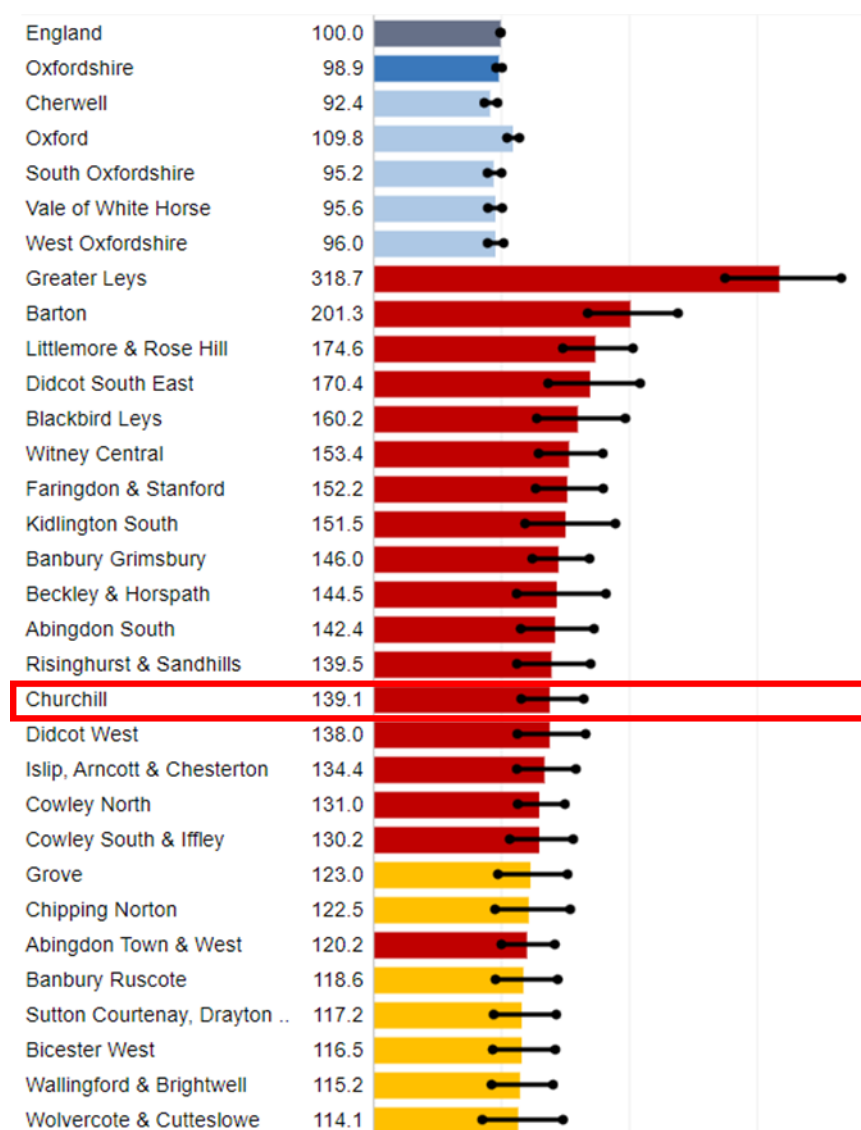
Significance: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

5.3 Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm

For the 4 years combined 2016/17 to 2020/2021, the standardised admission ratio (SAR) for self-harm (all ages) for Churchill MSOA was 139.1 and was above the rate seen within Oxfordshire (98.9) and England (100.0). Churchill MSOA had the 13th highest rate of all 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 14 Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR) 2016/17 – 20/21



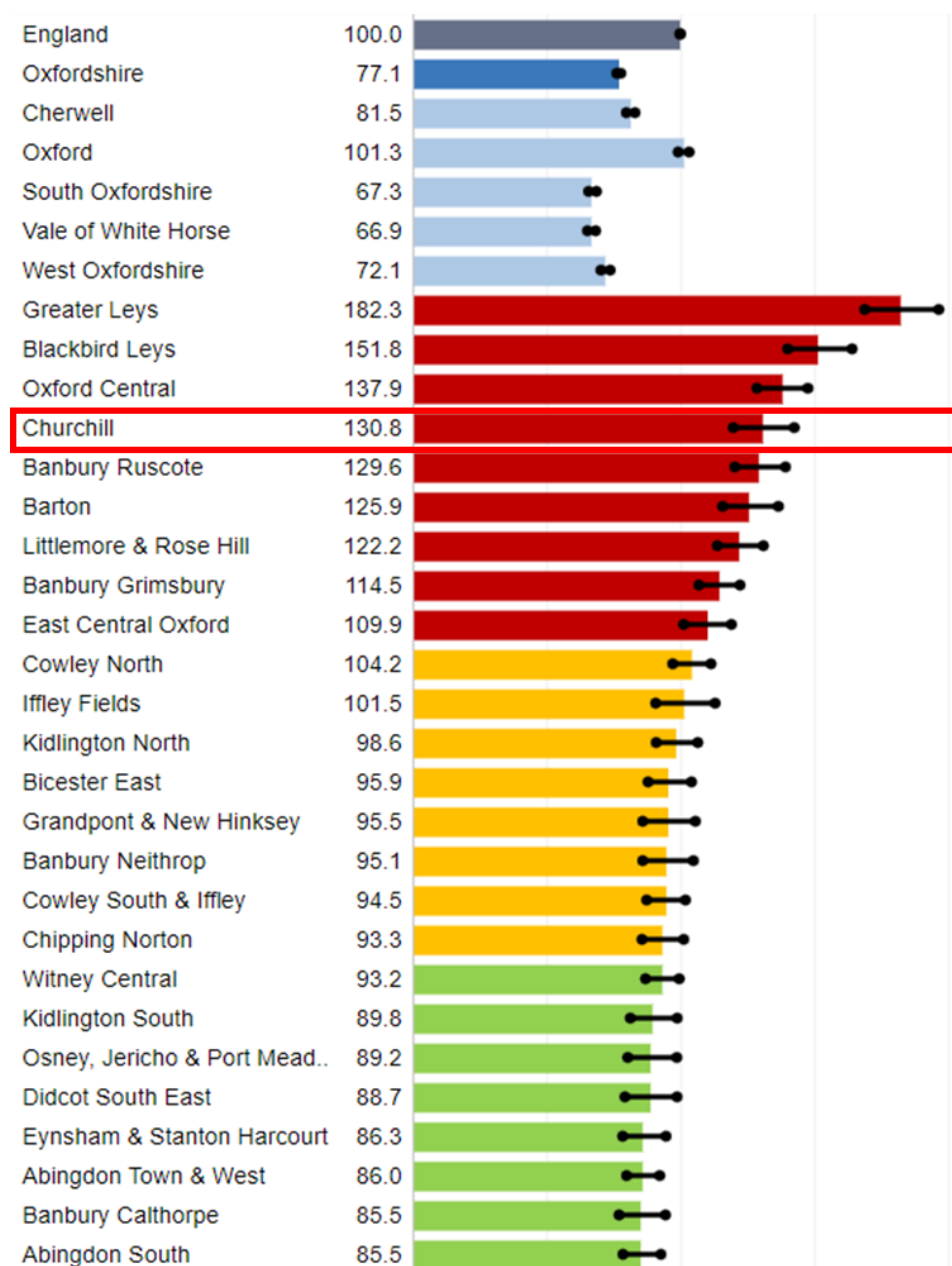
Significance: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

5.4 Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions

For the 4 years combined 2016/17 to 2020/2021, the SAR for alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages) for Churchill MSOA was 130.8 and was above the rate seen within Oxfordshire (77.1) and England (100.0). Churchill MSOA had the 4th highest rate of all MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 15 Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SAR) 2016/17 – 20/21



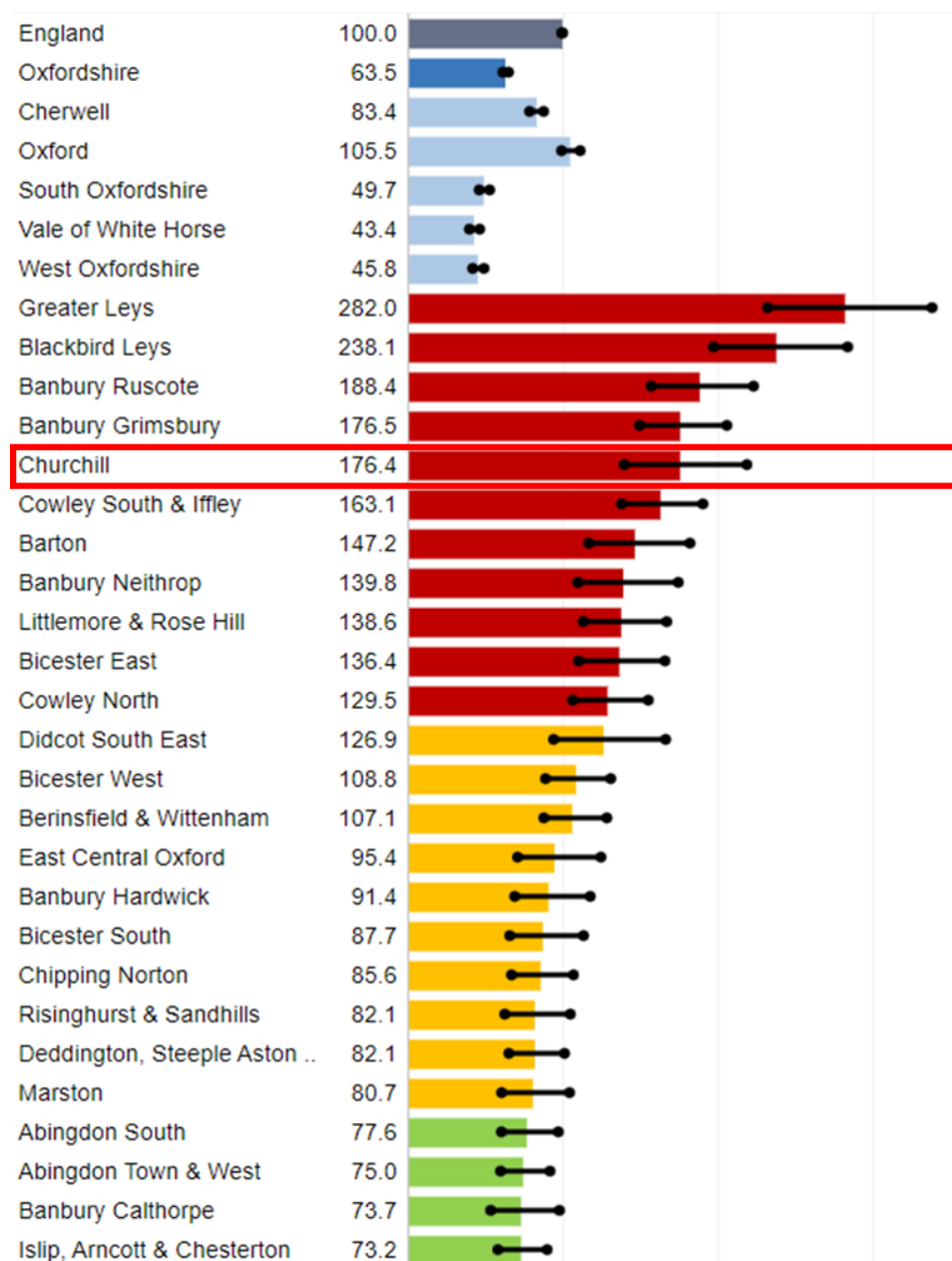
Significance: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

5.5 Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

For the 4 years combined 2016/17 to 2020/2021, the SAR for COPD (all ages) for Churchill MSOA was 176.4 and was above the rate seen within Oxfordshire (63.5) and England (100.0). Churchill MSOA had the 5th highest rate of all MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 16 Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR) 2016/17 – 2021



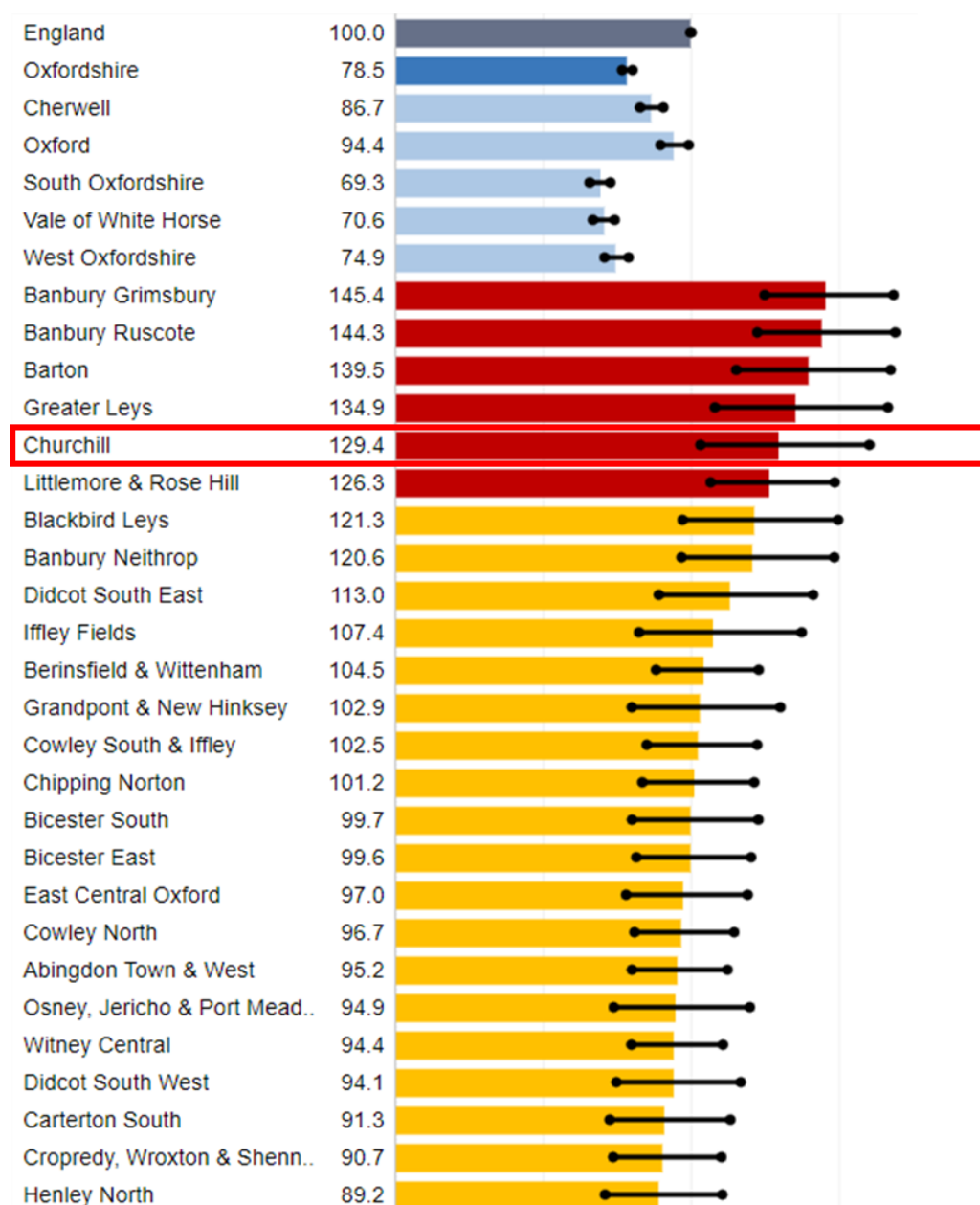
Significance: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

5.6 Deaths from all causes

For the 4 years from 2016-2020, deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR; standardised mortality ratio) for Churchill MSOA was 129.4 and was above the rate seen within Oxfordshire (78.5) and England (100.0). Churchill MSOA had the 5th highest rate of all MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 17 Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR) 2016-2020



Significance: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

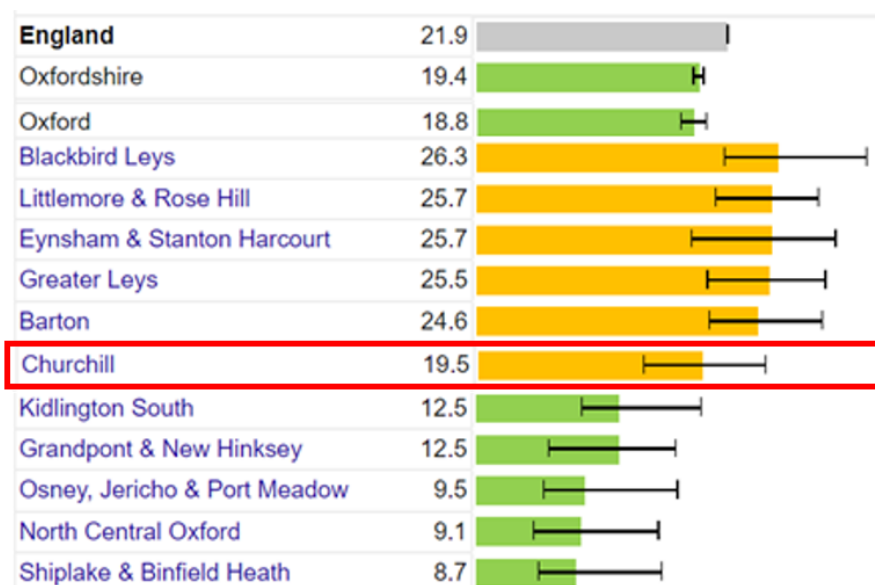
5.7 Obesity

Obesity is defined as “abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health”. Prevalence of Obesity is increasing within the UK with rates having increased between 15-28% since 1993². Currently, 1 in every 4 adults and around 1 in every 5 children aged 10 to 11 are living with obesity³. Obesity increases the risk of several health conditions: Type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, several types of cancers and depression. Obesity is more likely amongst those living in a deprived area.

According to the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 3 years combined 2020/21 to 2022/23:

- For children in reception (aged 4-5 years), the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Churchill MSOA was 19.5%, similar to the average for Oxfordshire (19.4%) and England (21.9%).
- For children in year 6 (aged 10-11 years), the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Churchill MSOA was 39.1%, similar to the average for England (36.7%) but significantly higher than the average for Oxfordshire (32.1%).

*Figure 18 Prevalence of Year Reception children (aged 4-5 years) classified as overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2021/22 – 23/24**



Significance: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

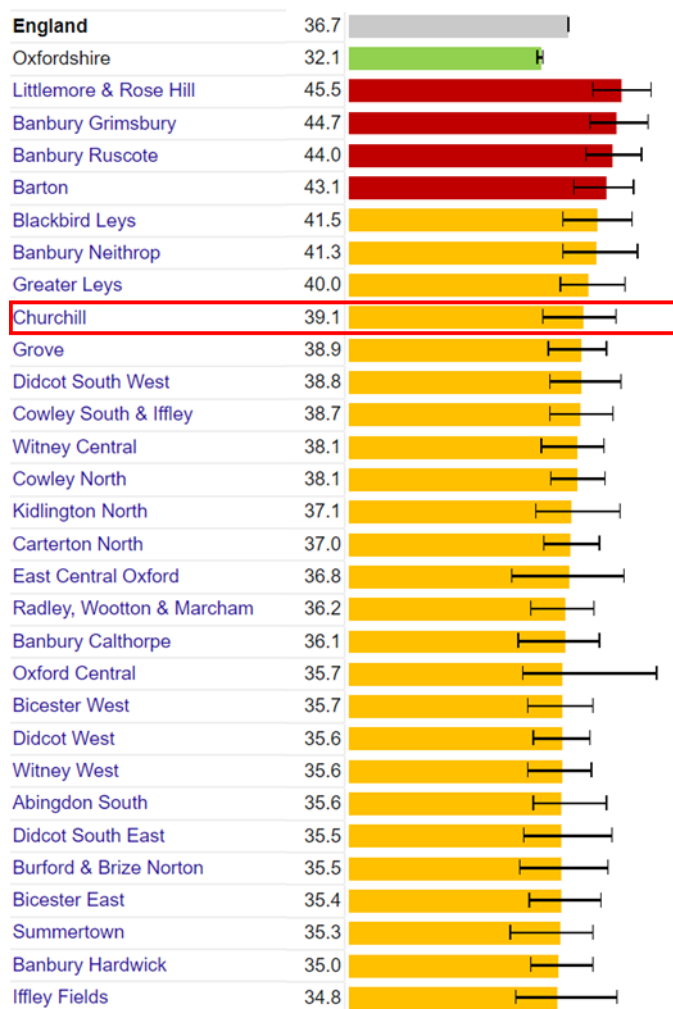
Source: [OHID fingertips](#), using National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital.

**Please note that the figure shows the figures for England, Oxfordshire, Oxford, the 5 MSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight, Churchill, and the 5 MSOAs with the lowest prevalence of overweight.*

² [Houses Of Commons Library - Obesity statistics \(2023\)](#) (Accessed 27/11/23)

³ [NHS – Obesity \(2023\)](#) (Accessed 27/11/23).

Figure 19 Prevalence of Year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) classified as overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2021/22 – 23/24



Significance: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

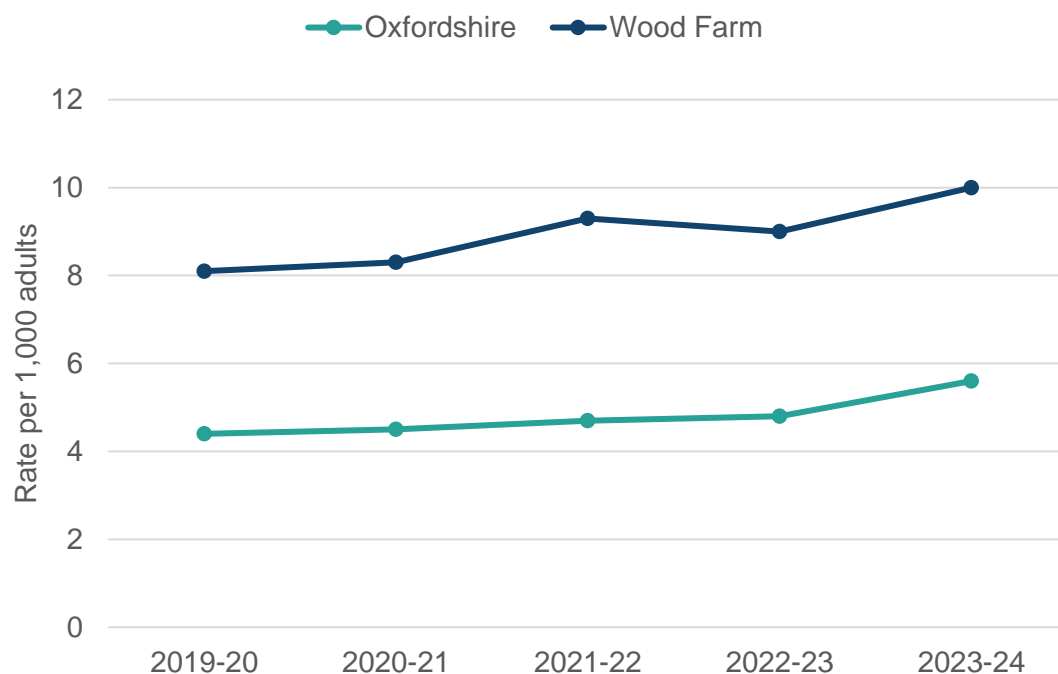
Source: [OHID fingertips](#), using National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital.

5.8 Adults in drugs and alcohol treatment

Since 2019/20 the rates of adults (18+) receiving drugs or alcohol treatment per 1,000 in the Wood Farm Community Insight area have been higher than the rates for Oxfordshire.

During the financial year 2023-24, the rate was 10.0 per 1,000 (43 adults) for the Wood Farm Community Insight area compared to the Oxfordshire rate of 5.6 per 1,000 (3,289 adults).

Figure 20 Rate per 1,000 adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol



Source: Local drugs and alcohol services commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council; rate calculated using ONS mid-year population estimates

6 Employment

6.1 Economic activity

Data on economic activity is available from the Census 2021, which counts people aged 16 years and over as economically active if, between 15 March and 21 March 2021, they were:

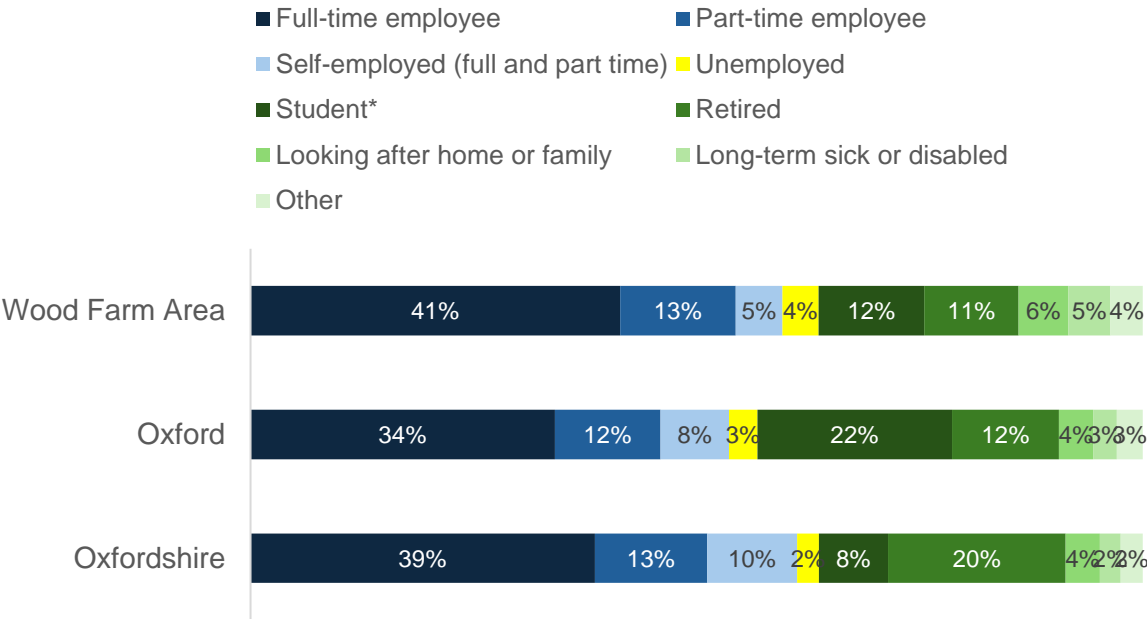
- *In employment (an employee or self-employed),*
- *Unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks*
- *Unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted*

As of March 2021, the percentage of people who were economically active in the Wood Farm Community Insight area was 64%, this was above the average for Oxford (57%) but similar to the average for Oxfordshire (64%).

Further breakdown of economic activity shows that compared with Oxford and Oxfordshire averages, the Wood Farm Community Insight area had a:

- Higher proportion of people full-time employed (41% vs 39% in Oxfordshire and 34% in Oxford respectively);
- Lower proportion of people self-employed (5% vs 10% in Oxfordshire);
- Higher proportion of people unemployed (4.0% vs 2.4% in Oxfordshire);
- A higher proportion of students compared to Oxfordshire (11.9% vs 7.7%);
- A lower proportion of retired people (10.6% in the Wood Farm Community Insight area vs 12.0% in Oxford and 19.9% in Oxfordshire);
- A higher proportion of people looking after their home or family (5.6% in the Wood Farm Community Insight area vs 3.8% in Oxford and 3.8% in Oxfordshire);
- A higher proportion of people who were long-term sick or disabled (3.6% in the Wood Farm Community Insight area vs 2.6% in Oxford and 2.3% in Oxfordshire).

Figure 21 Proportion of people aged 16+ years by economic activity (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS066 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

**student includes economically inactive full time students only, some full time students are included in the economically active populations.*

6.2 Occupation

The occupation indicator classifies what people aged 16 years and over, do as their main job. This includes job title or details of activities they do in their job and any supervisory or management responsibilities.

According to the Census 2021, which uses the UK Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2020 broad occupational groups, 30.3% of people in employment in the Wood Farm Community Insight area were in the (generally lower paid) caring, leisure, process, and elementary occupations. This was higher than the averages for Oxford (24.0%) and Oxfordshire (22.1%).

People in employment in the Wood Farm Community Insight area were less likely to be employed in the following (generally higher paid) occupational groups than the averages for Oxford and Oxfordshire:

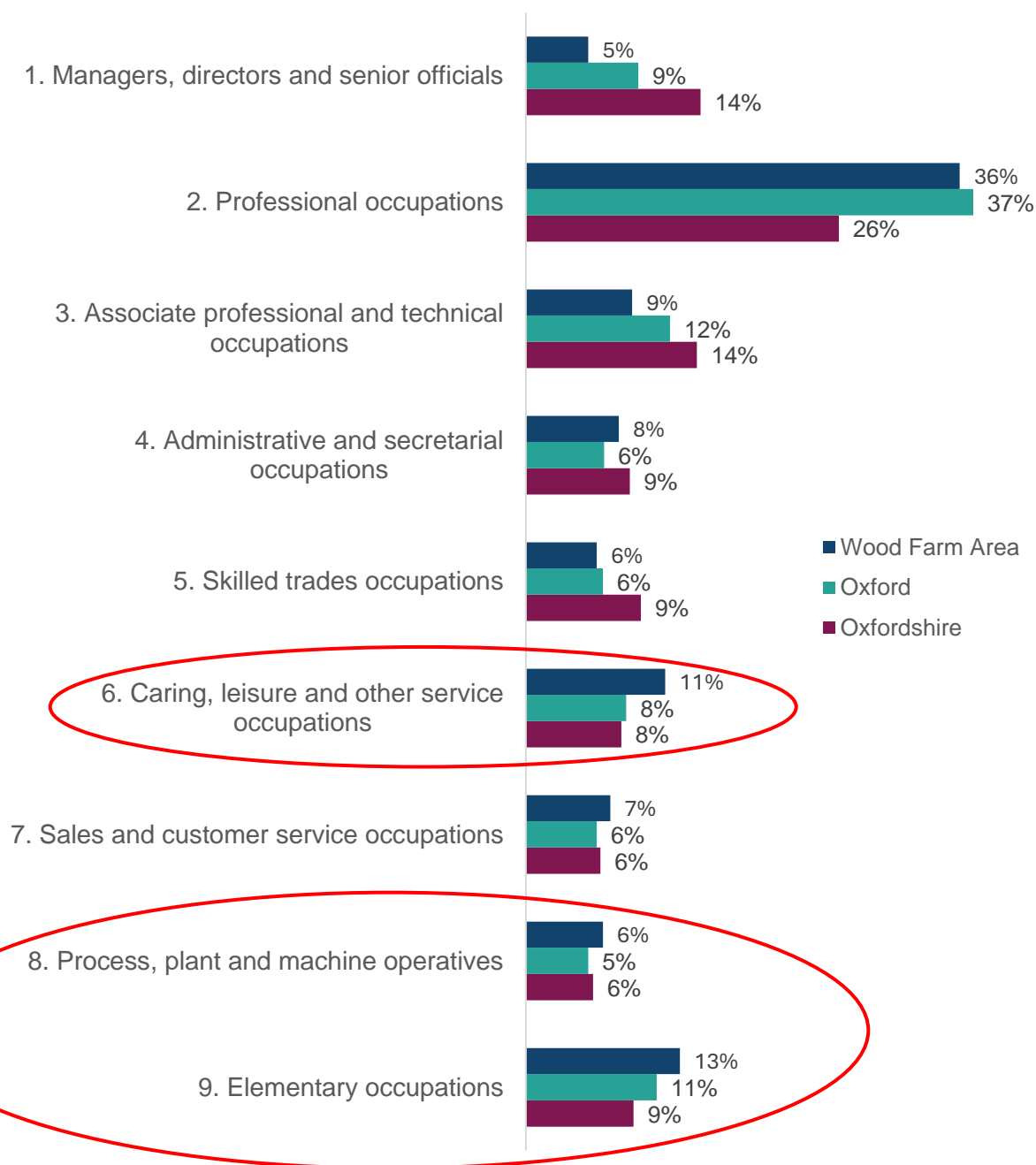
- Managers, directors, and senior officials (5.1% in the Wood Farm Community Insight area vs 9.2% in Oxford and 14.3% in Oxfordshire).
- Associate professional and technical occupations (8.7% in the Wood Farm Community Insight area vs 11.8% in Oxford and 14% in Oxfordshire).

People in employment in the Wood Farm Community Insight area were less likely to be employed in professional occupations than the average for Oxford (35.5% vs 36.6%).

The SOC 2020 groups are similar in terms of the general nature of qualifications, skills and experience required⁴ (see [Annex 2](#) for further details).

⁴ [SOC 2020 Volume 1: structure and descriptions of unit groups - Office for National Statistics](#)

Figure 22 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS063 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

6.3 Employment Sector

The three largest employment (industry) sectors⁵ for the Churchill MSOA Oxford 010 (number in brackets shows the percentage of residents in employment for these sectors) were:

- Health and social work (33.4%)
- Education (14.5%)
- Retail (11.1%)

6.4 Unemployment

The claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system.

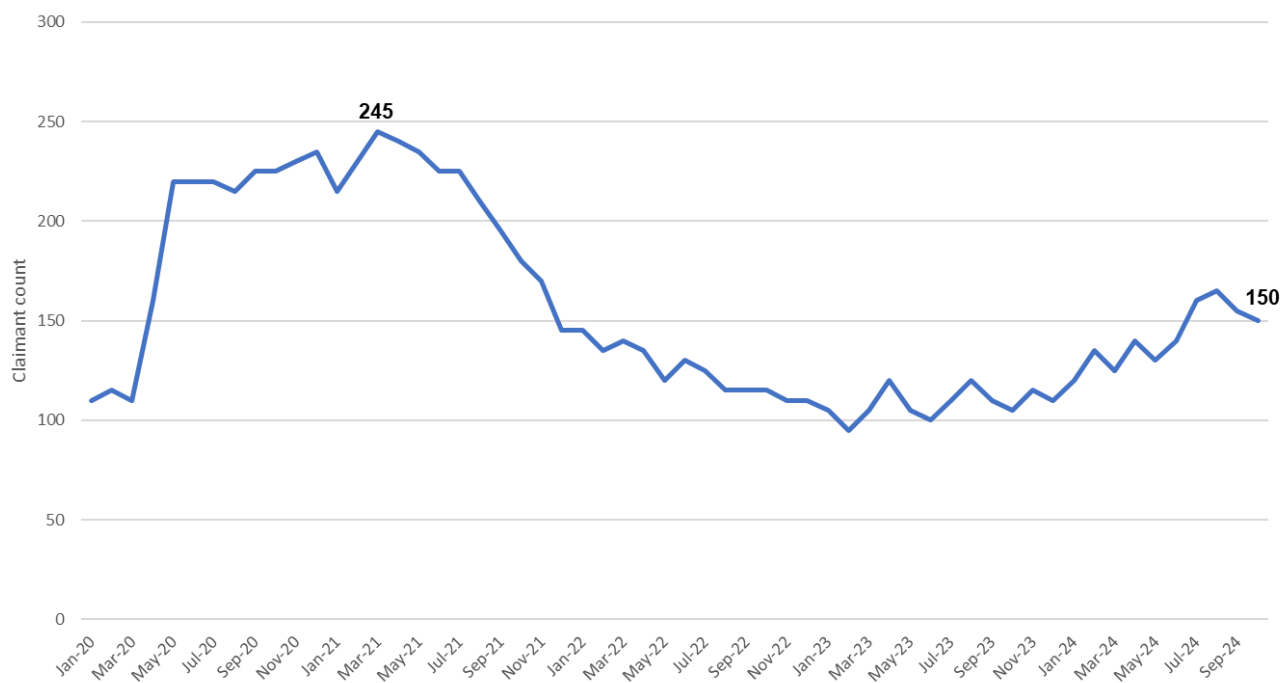
The below chart shows the claimant count for Wood Farm Community Insight area LSOAs Oxford 010A, 010B, and 010C between January 2020 and October 2024.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in the Wood Farm Community Insight area increased significantly at the start of the first national lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. The numbers then returned to pre-pandemic levels towards the end of 2022 and have since been increasing since January 2023. The number of claimants peaked in March 2021 (245 claimants) and again more recently in August 2024 (165 claimants) before reducing slightly to 150 claimants in October 2024.

Claimant count as a proportion of the residents aged 16-64 for the Wood Farm Community Insight area was 4.0% as of October 2024, higher than the averages for Oxford (2.7%) and Oxfordshire (2.3%).

⁵ ONS Census 2021 table TS060 - industry

Figure 23 Claimant count trend for the Wood Farm Community Insight area from January 2020 to October 2024



Source: DWP Claimant count from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>; rate uses ONS Census 2021 for people aged 16-64.

7 Poverty and deprivation

7.1 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The index of multiple deprivation is an official measure of relative deprivation of small areas within England. The measure is created by combining and weighting data from 7 different domains: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education and skills training, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The overall IMD score is used to rank small areas based on level of deprivation.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income deprivation Affecting Older People Index are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. The IDAOP measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

The table below shows the LSOAs in the Wood Farm Community Insight area ranked against areas across England.

The LSOA Oxford 010A, despite having a ranking at 5 or higher for seven out of the ten factors, falls within the 10% most deprived in Barriers to Housing and Services and in the 20% most deprived for Living Environment Decile.

LSOA Oxford 010B ranks within the 20% most deprived for Health Deprivation and Disability, with Oxford 010C ranking within the 20% most deprived for Income Deprivation Affecting Children. LSOA Oxford 010B scores 3 or less on seven out of ten factors, with Oxford 010C scoring 3 or less on six out of ten factors, showing high relative deprivation across a number of domains in these LSOAs compared to England.

Table 3 MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in the Wood Farm Community Insight area

	Overall IMD	IMD Domains							IDACI and IDAOP	
LSOA Area Name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment Decile	Income Deprivation Affecting Children	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
Oxford 010A	6	6	9	7	6	10	1	2	4	5
Oxford 010B	3	3	3	3	2	7	5	6	3	3
Oxford 010C	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	2	3

(1 is the most deprived, 10 is the least deprived)

For boundary maps of each LSOA included in the Wood Farm Community Insight area, please see the [Introduction](#).

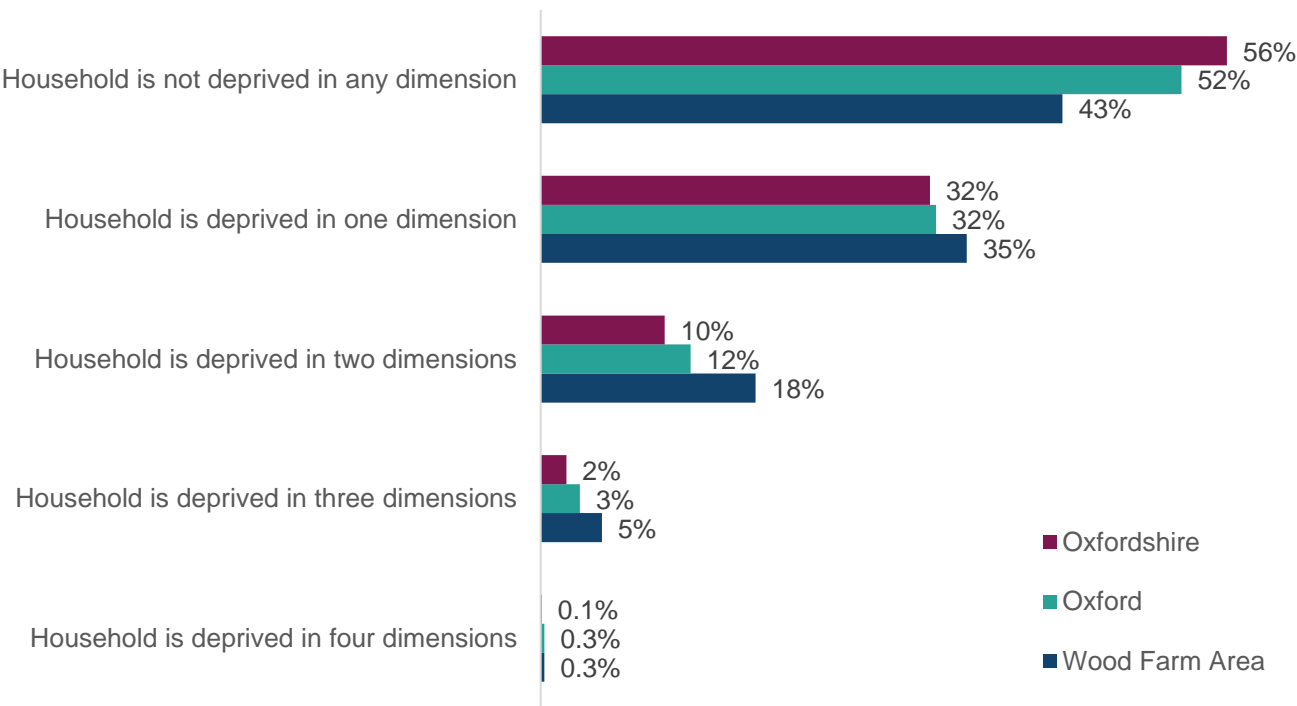
7.2 Household Deprivation

The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households in the Census are indicators based on four selected household characteristics.

- *Education:* A household is classified as deprived in the education dimension if no one has at least level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.
- *Employment:* A household is classified as deprived in the employment dimension if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.
- *Health:* A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any person in the household has general health that is bad or very bad or is identified as disabled.
- *Housing:* A household is classified as deprived in the housing dimension if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

The Wood Farm Community Insight area has a higher proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions (57.5%) compared with the Oxford (47.9%) and Oxfordshire (44%) averages.

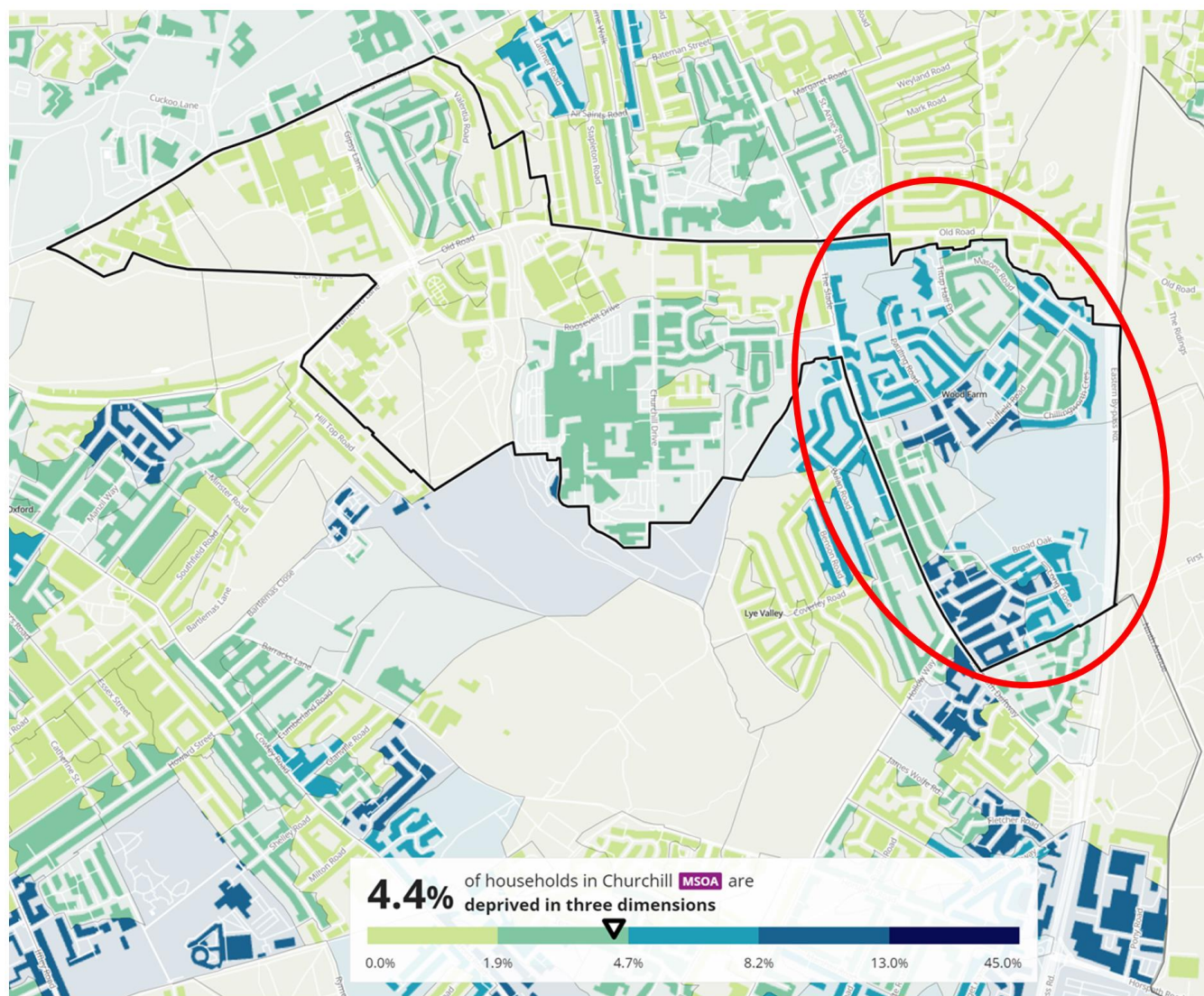
Figure 24 Proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions and households deprived in one, two, three or four dimensions



Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS011 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Households deprived in three dimensions are mainly concentrated in LSOAs Oxford 010B and 010C (contained in the area circled in the figure below).

Figure 25 Map of Churchill MSOA showing the percentage of housing deprived in three dimensions



Source: [Household deprivation - Census Maps, ONS](#)

7.3 Children in poverty

Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

As of 2022/23, there were 220 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (relative low-income families) in the Wood Farm Community Insight area, a rate of 21% per population aged 0-15. This was well above the average for Oxford (14%) and Oxfordshire (11%).

Table 4 The number and rate of children in poverty (2022/23) for each age band

Age band of child	LSOA Oxford 010A	LSOA Oxford 010B	LSOA Oxford 010C	Wood Farm Community Insight area	Oxford	Oxfordshire
0-4	13 (18%)	26 (21%)	15 (15%)	54 (18%)	853 (12%)	3724 (10%)
5-10	17 (32%)	33 (22%)	28 (16%)	78 (11%)	1336 (14%)	5071 (10%)
11-15	25 (33%)	32 (25%)	31 (23%)	88 (12%)	1440 (17%)	5172 (12%)
Total 0-15	55 (25%)	91 (21%)	74 (18%)	220 (21%)	3629 (15%)	13967 (11%)

Source: DWP Stat Xplore, Children in relative low income families, rate uses ONS 2022 mid-year population estimate (0-15 years) from Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) see also [Children in low income families: local area statistics, financial year ending 2021 - GOV.UK](#)

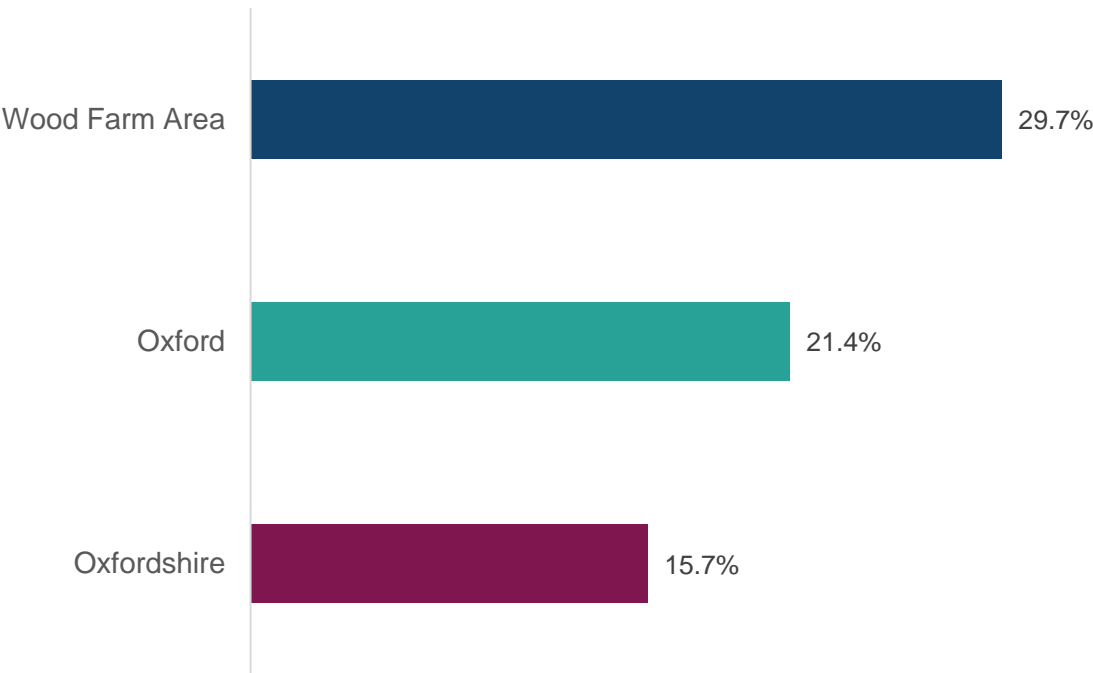
7.4 Free school meals

Pupils are eligible for Free School Meals if the household receives any of the below:

- *Income Support*
- *Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance*
- *Income-related Employment and Support Allowance*
- *Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999*
- *The guaranteed element of Pension Credit*
- *Child Tax Credit (provided not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)*
- *Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit*
- *Universal Credit - household income must be less than £7,400 a year (after tax and not including any benefits)*

As of January 2024, 29.7% (count=279) of primary and secondary school pupils living in the Wood Farm Community Insight area were eligible for Free School Meals. This was above the average for Oxford (21.4%) and Oxfordshire (15.7%).

Figure 26 Percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (all pupils)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council (January 2024)

7.5 Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. Under this indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below*

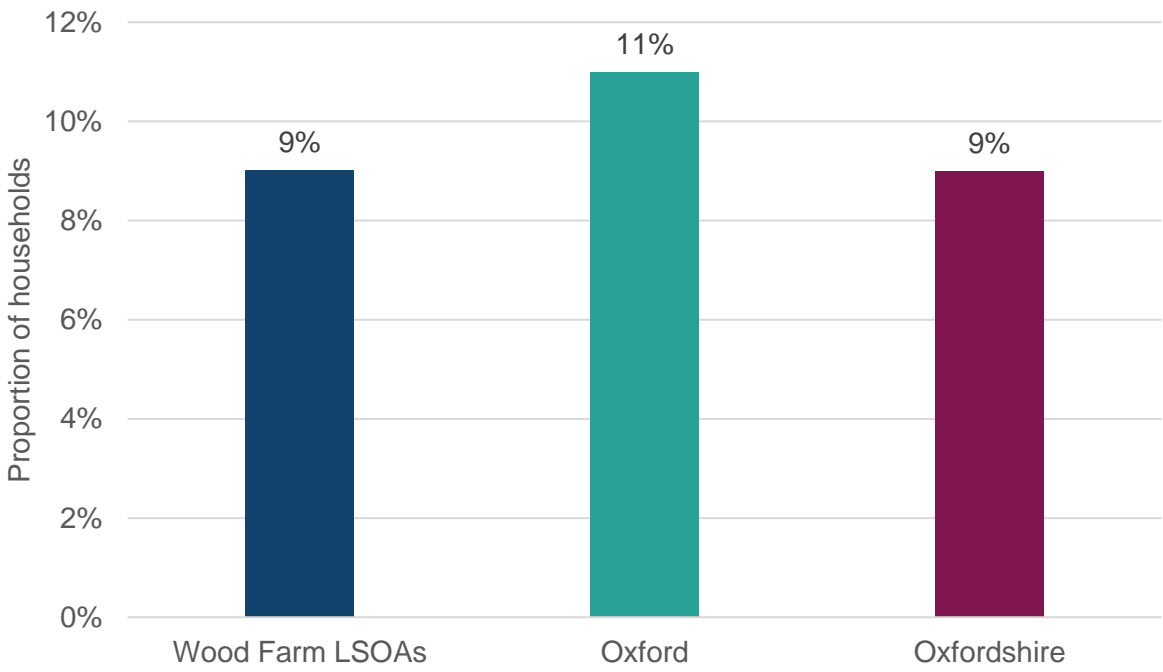
and

- when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line.*

The data in this graph is provided from the Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics at a subnational level for LSOAs in England.

The chart below shows that in 2022, the Wood Farm Community Insight area had a lower proportion of households in fuel poverty (9%) than the average for Oxford (11%) but similar to Oxfordshire (9%).

Figure 27 Proportion of households fuel poor in the Wood Farm Community Insight area (LSOAs), Oxford and Oxfordshire



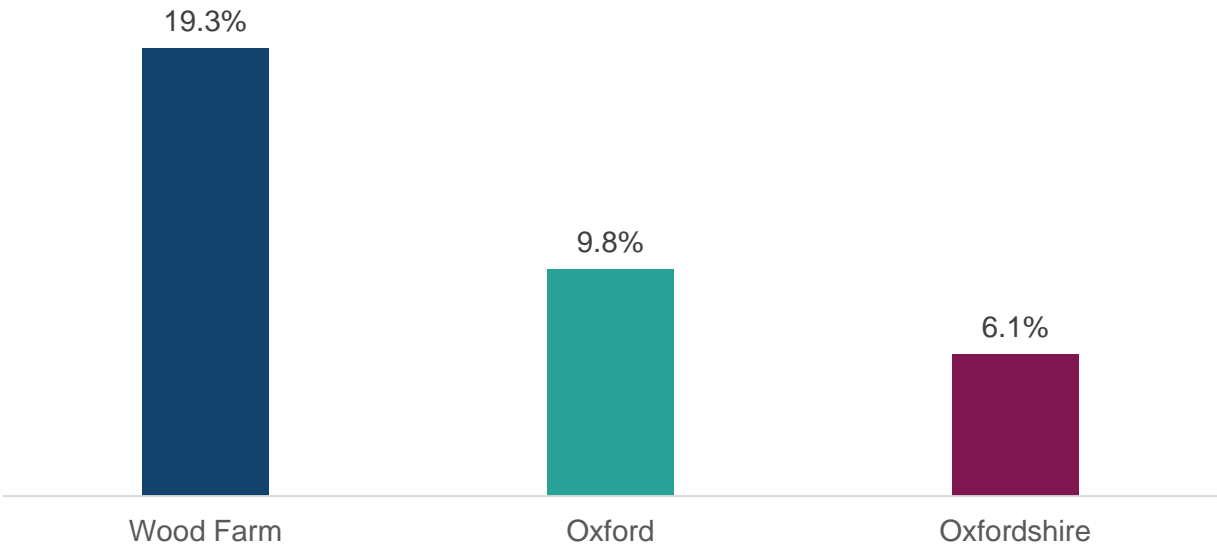
Source: Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (data released 25th April 2024) [Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2024 \(2022 data\) - GOV.UK](#)

7.6 Pension Credit

Pension credit can be claimed by those aged 65 and over who reached state pension age before 5th April 2016 and have made some additional provision for their retirement, for example through private pension or savings (see [Citizens Advice](#) for full eligibility criteria).

As of February 2024, 19.3% (102) older residents were claiming pension credit in the Wood Farm Community Insight area, higher than the average for Oxford (9.8%) and Oxfordshire (6.1%).

Figure 28 Percentage of population aged 65+ claiming pension credit (February 2024)



Source: Pension Credit from StatXplore; rate uses ONS mid-2022 population (65+years) from Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

8 Crime and community safety

Based on the area's LSOAs, IMD subdomain deciles rank LSOA Oxford 010C in the 3rd most deprived decile compared with other areas in England in relation to *Crime*. This measures the risk of personal and material victimisation (see section 7.1). LSOAs Oxford 010A and 010B are ranked as not deprived in relation to *Crime*, ranked in the 10th and 7th deciles respectively.

In 2022, the overall rate of crime in Churchill MSOA was 103.1 crimes per 1,000 residents. When ranking MSOAs with the highest crime rates, Churchill MSOA was 19th out of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire. This was above the average rate of crime for Oxfordshire of 74.5.

The highest ranked crime was *Violence and sexual offences* (39.1 crimes per 1,000).

Out of all the crime categories, Churchill ranked the highest for the categories *Vehicle crime* and *Robbery*, both ranked 10th out of the MSOAs in Oxfordshire, with a rate of 9.6 and 0.8 crimes per 1,000 residents respectively. It is important to note that 6 robbery offences were committed in Churchill MSOA in 2022, and therefore the rate may be skewed by the relatively small number of offences compared with other categories of crime. The rate of *Vehicle crime* in Churchill MSOA in 2022 was 50.6% higher than the 2021 rate.

Figure 29 Overall rate of crime and rate of Vehicle crime per 1,000 population for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)

Overall Rate of Crime					Vehicle Crime				
Area	Offences	Rate	Change		Area	Offences	Rate	Change	
Oxford Central	3,665	192.7	+12.5%		Cowley North	152	9.1	+42.5%	
Banbury Grimsbury	2,411	188.8	+7.9%		East Central Oxford	139	12.2	+156.6%	
East Central Oxford	1,950	171.0	+5.9%		Wheatley & Great H..	129	19.1	+34.3%	
Bicester South	1,854	214.7	+33.9%		Islip, Arncott & Che..	88	6.7	+86.0%	
Abingdon Town & ..	1,700	153.6	+7.7%		Littlemore & Rose H..	88	7.6	+36.6%	
Witney Central	1,570	145.0	+41.1%		Cowley South & Iffley	85	8.1	+54.8%	
Littlemore & Rose H..	1,453	126.3	+7.3%		Iffley Fields	79	13.6	+73.8%	
Cowley South & Iffley	1,370	130.7	+8.6%		Banbury Grimsbury	78	6.1	+48.1%	
Cowley North	1,369	81.6	-10.3%		Risinghurst & Sand..	75	8.9	+42.3%	
Banbury Ruscote	1,164	131.6	+15.9%		Churchill	74	9.6	+50.6%	
Headington	993	87.5	-1.9%		Headington	69	6.1	+13.0%	
Didcot West	985	98.7	+0.7%		Oxford Central	69	3.6	+114.8%	
Blackbird Leys	949	145.0	-7.0%		Caversfield, Ambros..	61	5.2	-26.2%	
Banbury Neithrop	944	156.6	-1.4%		Watlington & Nettle..	58	10.2	+17.4%	
Islip, Arncott & Che..	893	67.9	+0.1%		Wolvercote & Cutte..	57	9.0	-0.5%	
Barton	856	101.3	-4.1%		Barton	56	6.6	+3.8%	
Wantage Town	824	78.5	+13.2%		Osney, Jericho & P..	54	8.2	+125.6%	
Banbury Easington	792	86.2	-6.8%		Kingham, Enstone ..	50	7.9	+34.3%	
Churchill	792	103.1	-13.0%		Beckley & Horspath	45	7.6	+45.3%	
South Wantage, Ha..	766	54.3	+25.8%		Chipping Norton	45	6.2	+79.2%	
Osney, Jericho & P..	765	115.9	+0.7%		South Wantage, Ha..	45	3.2	+5.6%	
Shrivenham, Watchf..	726	50.7	+2.3%		Abingdon Town & ..	43	3.9	+29.4%	
					Begbroke, Yarnton ..	43	6.4	+35.1%	
					Shrivenham, Watchf..	43	3.0	-21.6%	

Source: Recorded crime from Police UK data for MSOAs in Oxfordshire from Oxfordshire Crime dashboard
[Community safety | Oxfordshire Insight](#)

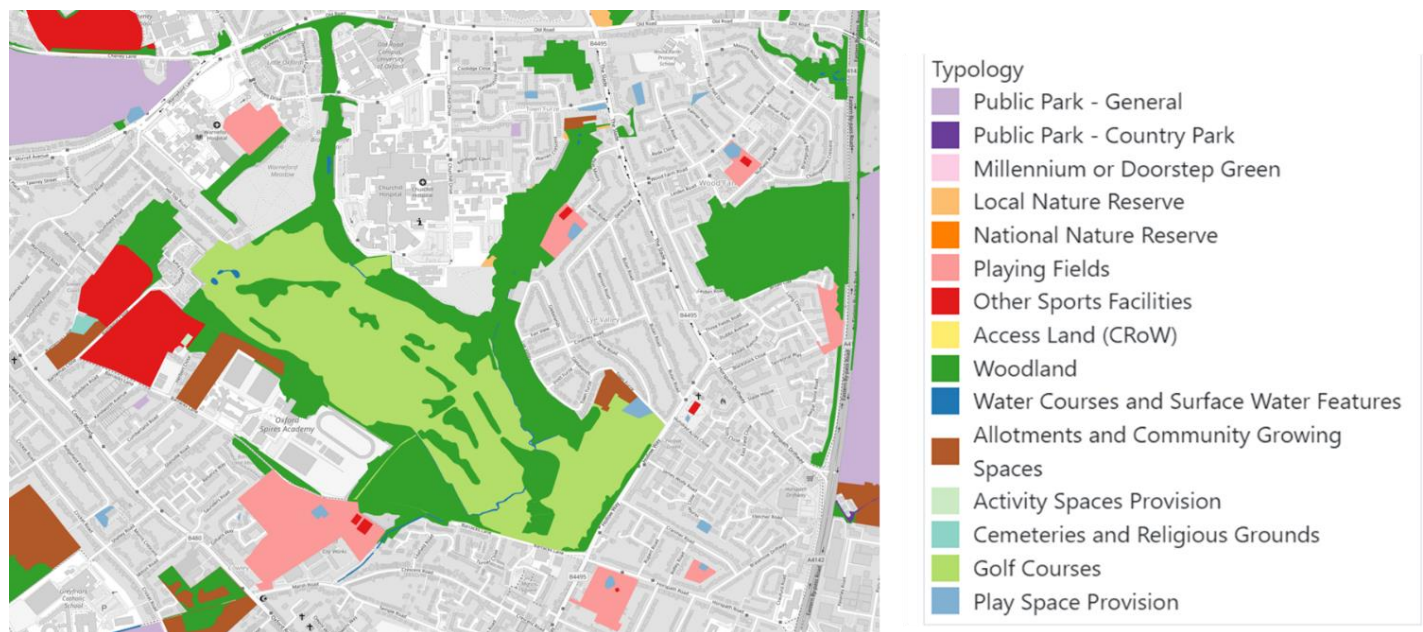
9 Living environment

Based on the area's LSOAs, IMD subdomain deciles rank the Wood Farm Community Insight area as more deprived, compared to other areas in England in relation to *Barriers to Housing and Services*, which measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services (see section 7.1). LSOAs Oxford 010A and 010C fall in the 10% and 30% most deprived LSOAs respectively for this factor.

9.1 Access to green space

Mapping by Natural England shows that the Wood Farm Community Insight area is surrounded by natural green spaces including woodland, playing fields, public parks, and other sports facilities. A golf course (Oxford Golf Club) is included in the mapping, but is a member's only club so is not accessible to the general public but includes a right of way across the course.

Figure 30 Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Wood Farm Community Insight area



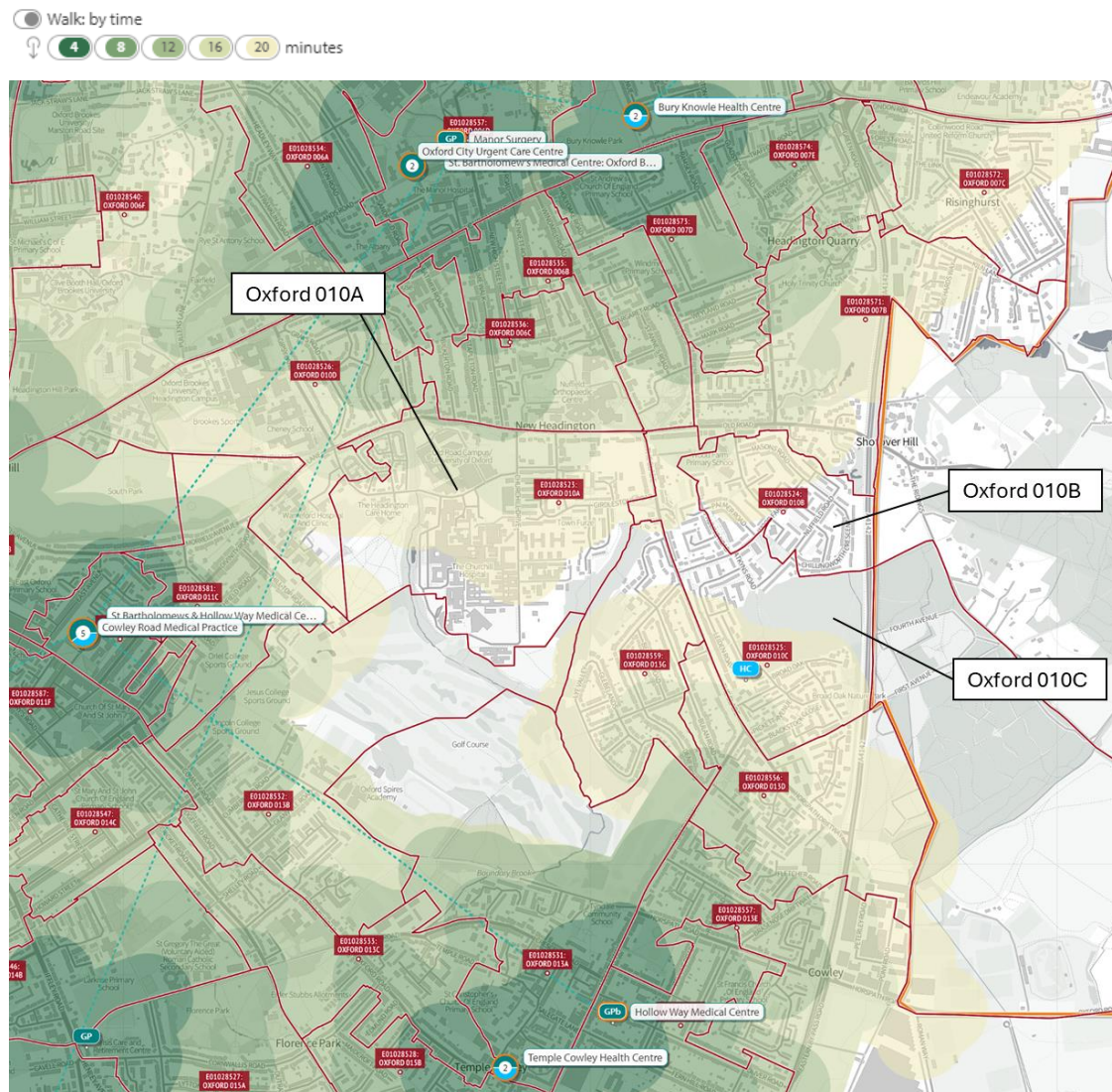
Source: [Green Infrastructure Map](#)

9.2 Access to services

The map below shows the locations of GP practices or Health Centres in the surrounding areas of the Wood Farm Community Insight area and the estimated walking time to these practices.

There are no GP practices located within the Wood Farm Community Insight area and it is a 20-minute walk or further from the majority of the area to a GP practice. However, the whole of the area is within a 20-minute journey time by public transport to a nearby GP practice, with the vast majority of the area within a 15-minute journey time.

Figure 31 Map showing estimated walk times to GPs and Health Centres in the surrounding areas of the Wood Farm Community Insight area



Source: SHAPE Tool

Note that there is no current Health Centre in the Wood Farm Community Insight area despite the map showing a Health Centre in Oxford O10C which has closed. Estimated walking times are not shown for this practice.

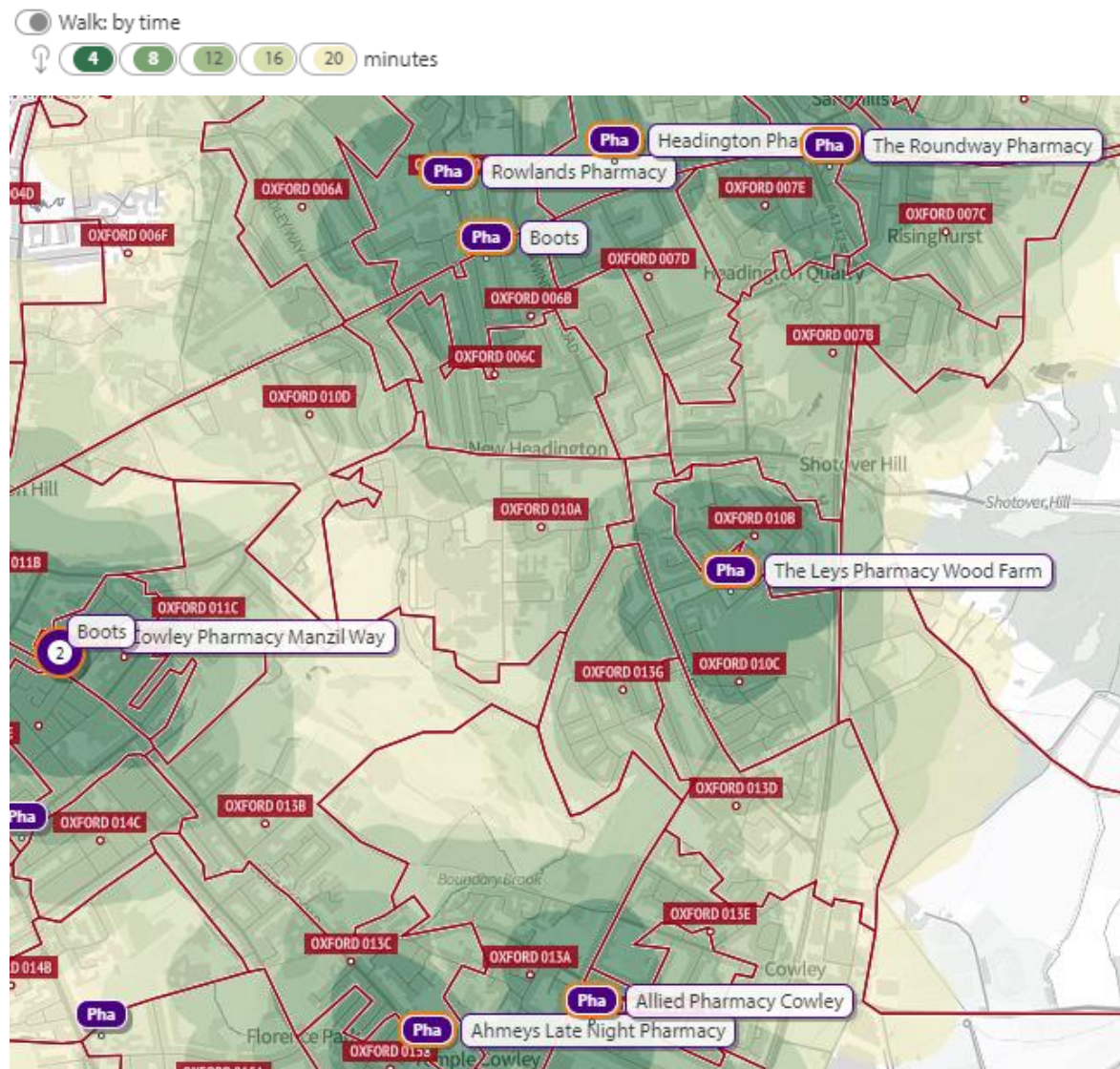
Page 45

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The Leys Pharmacy is located in the Wood Farm Community Insight area and the majority of the area is within an estimated 12-minute walking time of the pharmacy site. The whole area is also within a 15-minute journey time by public transport to a nearby pharmacy.

Figure 32 Map showing walking times to pharmacies serving the Wood Farm Community Insight area



Source: [SHAPE tool](#)

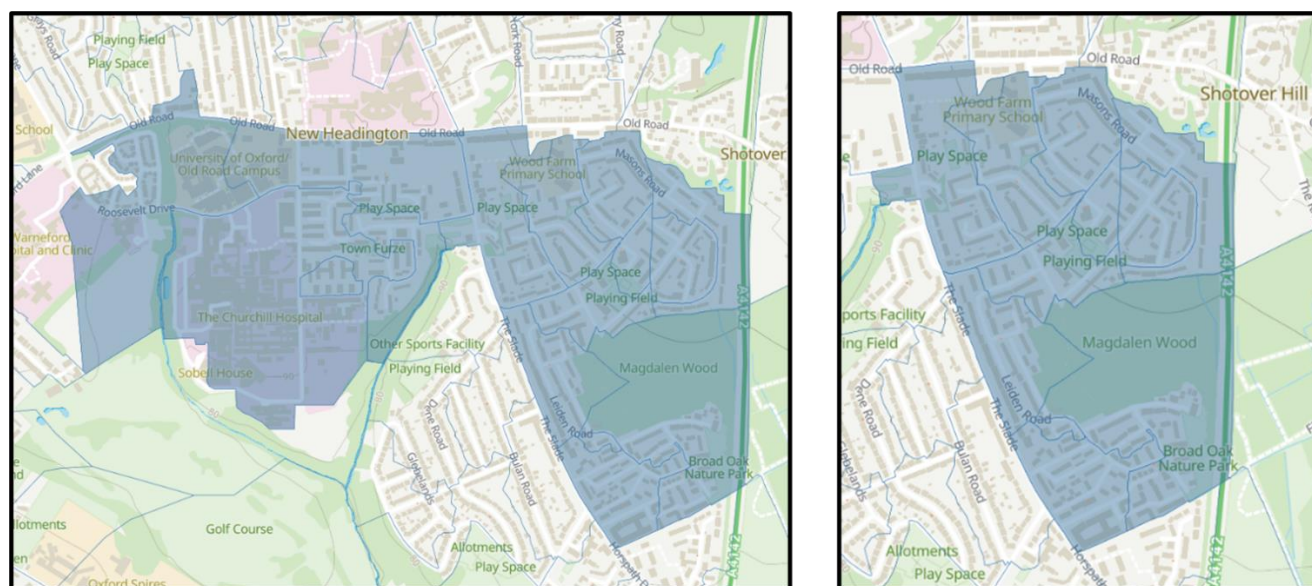
Annex 1: Background to the boundaries chosen for the Wood Farm Community Insight Profile Area

The Wood Farm area of Churchill ward was initially identified as a focus for the Community Insight profile work because two of the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Wood Farm (Oxford 010B and 010C) fall within the 30-40% most deprived nationally according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2019). During scoping work prior to commencing the Community Insight profile development, Oxfordshire County Council's Public Health team consulted with local stakeholders to determine the geographical boundaries for data selection and community engagement.

During these consultations, areas within Wood Farm and the neighbouring Town Furze were highlighted as being a priority due to local intelligence identifying them as displaying need. As a result, it was agreed that the Community Insight Profile (CIP) work would focus on three LSOAs: Oxford 010B, and Oxford 010C (Wood Farm) as well as Oxford 010A (Town Furze).

The following maps show the areas identified in the IMD 2019 and the final agreed Wood Farm Community Insight Profile area as agreed by the Wood Farm Health and Wellbeing Partnership and Community Profile Steering Group.

Figure 33 Maps showing Wood Farm Community Insight area (left) and areas identified in the IMD 2019 (right)



Maps from [Build a custom area profile – Census 2021, ONS](#)

Annex 2: Further Information on the Standard Occupational Classification (2020) Groups

Table 5 Table showing the general nature of qualifications, training and experience for occupations in major SOC Classification (2020) Groups

Major group	General nature of qualifications, training and experience for occupations in the major group
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	A significant amount of knowledge and experience of the production processes and service requirements associated with the efficient functioning of organisations and businesses.
2 Professional occupations	A degree or equivalent qualification, with some occupations requiring postgraduate qualifications and/or a formal period of experience-related training.
3 Associate professional occupations	An associated high-level vocational qualification, often involving a substantial period of full-time training or further study. Some additional task-related training is usually provided through a formal period of induction.
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations	A good standard of general education. Certain occupations will require further additional vocational training to a well-defined standard (e.g. office skills).
5 Skilled trades occupations	A substantial period of training, often provided by means of a work based training programme.
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations	A good standard of general education. Certain occupations will require further additional vocational training, often provided by means of a work-based training programme.
7 Sales and customer service occupations	A general education and a programme of work-based training related to sales procedures. Some occupations require additional specific technical knowledge but are included in this major group because the primary task involves selling.
8 Process, plant and machine operatives	The knowledge and experience necessary to operate vehicles and other mobile and stationary machinery, to operate and monitor industrial plant and equipment, to assemble products from component parts according to strict rules and procedures and subject assembled parts to routine tests. Most occupations in this major group will specify a minimum standard of competence for associated tasks and will have a related period of formal training.
9 Elementary occupations	Occupations classified at this level will usually require a minimum general level of education (i.e. that which is acquired by the end of the period of compulsory education). Some occupations at this level will also have short periods of work-related training in areas such as health and safety, food hygiene, and customer service requirements.

Table from: [SOC 2020 Volume 1: structure and descriptions of unit groups - Office for National Statistics](#)